

VLR 3/17/4
NRHP 3/27/4

(Rev. 10-90)
NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name **Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District**
other names/site number **VDHR File No. 030-5369**

2. Location

street & number **Approximately 18,630 acres in northwestern Fauquier County bordered roughly by the county line in the north and northwest, I-66 in the south, Route 712 on the east, and Naked Mountain and Route 55 on the southwest.**
city or town **Paris, Delaplane** not for publication **N/A**
state **Virginia** code **VA** county **Fauquier** code **061** vicinity **X**
Zip **20130, 20144**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
☐ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain):

Signature of Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>384</u>	<u>290</u> buildings
<u>25</u>	<u>1</u> sites
<u>19</u>	<u>5</u> structures
	<u> </u> objects
<u>428</u>	<u>296</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 32

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheet

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
See Continuation Sheet

Period of Significance ca. 1750-1954

Significant Dates 1810
1852
1860-1865

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation N/A
N/A

Architect/Builder Architect: Master Builder: William Sutton (1851, Woodside; 30-5369-165); Mason: Luke Woodward (1851, Woodside; 30-5369-165)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
See Continuation Sheet

(Rev. 10-90)

U. S. Department of the Interior

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District

National Park Service

Fauquier County, Virginia

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.☐ previously listed in the National Register☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register☐ designated a National Historic Landmark☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____**Primary Location of Additional Data**☒ State Historic Preservation Office☐ Other State agency☐ Federal agency☐ Local government☐ University☐ OtherName of repository: Va. Dept. of Historic Resources**10. Geographical Data****Acreage of Property** approx. 18,630**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 _____ 2 _____

3 _____ 4 _____

☒ See continuation sheet.**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)**11. Form Prepared By**name/title: Debra A. McClane, Architectural Historian

Organization: _____

date November 24, 2003street & number: 4711 Devonshire Roadtelephone 804/233-3890city or town Richmondstate VA zip code 23225**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceCrooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name See attached property owners list

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

=====

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 6 Page 1

6. HISTORIC FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC

Single Dwelling
Secondary Structure

COMMERCE/TRADE

Department Store
Warehouse

EDUCATION

School

RELIGION

Religious Facility
Church-related Residence

FUNERARY

Cemetery

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Agricultural Field
Animal Facility
Agricultural Outbuilding

INDUSTRY

Manufacturing Facility
Extractive Facility
Industrial Storage

HEALTH CARE

Medical Business/Office

DEFENSE

Battle Site

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 6 Page 2

LANDSCAPE

Unoccupied Land
Natural Feature

TRANSPORTATION

Rail-related
Road-related

CURRENT FUNCTIONS:

DOMESTIC

Single Dwelling
Secondary Structure

COMMERCE/TRADE

Specialty Store
Department Store
Restaurant
Warehouse

GOVERNMENT

Post Office

EDUCATION

School

RELIGION

Religious Facility

FUNERARY

Cemetery

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Outdoor Recreation
Monument/marker

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 6, 7 Page 3

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE

Agricultural Field
Animal Facility
Agricultural Outbuilding

INDUSTRY

Manufacturing Facility

LANDSCAPE

Park
Unoccupied Land
Natural Feature

TRANSPORTATION

Rail-related
Road-related

7. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification:

COLONIAL

EARLY REPUBLIC

Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY

Greek Revival
Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN

Italianate
Queen Anne

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Beaux Arts
Colonial Revival

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 4

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT

OTHER

Materials:

FOUNDATION

STONE

CONCRETE

BRICK

WALLS

BRICK

WOOD: weatherboard

WOOD: log

STONE

STUCCO

SYNTHETICS

ROOF

WOOD: shake

METAL: tin

METAL: aluminum

STONE: slate

ASPHALT

ASBESTOS

CONCRETE

OTHER

WOOD

BRICK

STONE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 5

SUMMARY ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Properties marked in the text with an asterisk (*) are listed in the National Register; those marked with two asterisks (**) have been recommended by the VDHR as eligible for listing.

The Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District encompasses approximately 18,630 acres in the northwestern corner of Fauquier County, Virginia. The boundaries of the district were selected to include both significant historic architectural resources, as well as significant landscape features, vistas, and open spaces. The area contains examples of the eleven landscape characteristics evidencing human use or activity as identified in National Register Bulletin 30 which include landscape use and activities; patterns of spatial organization; response to the natural environment; cultural traditions; circulation networks; boundary demarcations; vegetation related to land use; buildings, structures, and objects; clusters (i.e., complexes of buildings); archaeological sites; and small scale elements (e.g., stone walls, road traces). These physical characteristics reflect the activities and habits of the people who occupied, developed, used, and shaped the land to their needs over the 250-year history of the Crooked Run Valley.

Route 17 (Winchester Road), the main transportation route through the area, is oriented north to south through the center of the eight-mile-long valley and connects Interstate 66 and Route 55 (John Marshall Highway) in the south with Route 50 (John S. Mosby Highway) in the north. The valley is approximately 20 miles northwest of Warrenton, the county seat, and 50 miles west of Washington, D.C. The rural beauty of the area is further enhanced by the presence of such natural, conservation, and recreational areas as Sky Meadows State Park, which lies within the district on the northwest side; the G. Richard Thompson Wildlife Management Area, a portion of which lies within the district adjacent to Sky Meadows State Park on the southwest; and the Appalachian Trail, which crosses through the district at Sky Meadows State Park. The Crooked Run Valley is located in the heart of the Mosby Heritage Area, which was formed in 1995 as the Commonwealth's first heritage area and was designated to increase awareness of the historic, cultural, and natural qualities that distinguish this part of Northern Virginia. The area was named for Confederate Colonel John S. Mosby, whose Rangers harried the Union troops in the region throughout the Civil War, and the area remains much the same as Mosby might have found it.¹

While predominantly rural, the district also includes the small, nineteenth-century villages of Paris (030-0222)** and Delaplane (030-0002)*. In the northern part of the district, Paris, located at the junction of Route 17 and Route 50, initially began in the 1780s to accommodate travelers at the divergence of the two major roadways. In 1810, Peter Glascock formally established and platted a town to include 14 streets, but only three major streets (Republican, Federal, and Main) were developed and contained 44 building lots. Glascock, a veteran of the American Revolutionary War, named the town in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette. Delaplane, originally named Piedmont Station, is located in the southern area of the historic district east of Route 17 and north of Goose Creek. This village was established in 1852 as one of the stops along the newly chartered Manassas Gap Railroad. In 1874, the village's

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 6

name was changed to Delaplane, after Washington E. Delaplane, owner of the mercantile store and the town's postmaster. The village contains a significant concentration of nineteenth-century historic resources and includes the historic rail line, which is still active and presently is operated by Norfolk Southern Railroad. The settlement of Scuffleburg, established in 1781, also is included in the district. Located near the center of the district, the settlement was known as "Mechanicsville" prior to the Civil War. Two wheelwrights, a blacksmith, and other mechanical inventors populated the small community. The settlement is also notable as a favorite meeting place of Mosby's Rangers.

The physical character of the land in the Crooked Run Valley, which is located in a transitional area between the physiographical provinces of the Piedmont and the Blue Ridge Mountains, is generally rolling to steep. Streams dissect the area creating narrow winding valleys and areas of broad, flat floodplains. The district lies within the Goose Creek watershed, which is part of the Potomac River drainage basin. The waterways of the valley have played an important role in the development of the land. The major streams in the district include Crooked Run flows roughly north to south through the district and parallels Route 17 for much of its course. Gap Run (Bent Run) flows northwest to southeast through the district and Kettle Run (Harry's Run) is located on the southwestern edge of the district between Naked Mountain and Brushy Mountain. All three of these streams are tributaries to Goose Creek. The district is also dotted with man-made ponds developed for agricultural and recreational uses.

Foothills of the Blue Ridge lying within the district include: Brushy (elevation 1097 feet above mean sea level [amsl]); Lost (elevation 1041 feet amsl); and Ball (elevation 1006 amsl) mountains. Naked Mountain (elevation 1470 feet amsl) is adjacent to the district on the southwest across Kettle Run. The areas closest to the mountains are underlain by greenstone or granitic rock, while the foothills are underlain by granite. The soils in the area were originally quite stony, as is evidenced by the numerous historical stone fences that still surround many of the pastures in the valley and have been used for centuries as land division markers. The land and soils (largely Catocin and Brandywine) of the valley make it largely unsuited for crop production; however, bluegrass, orchard grass, and fescue pastures thrive in the region and hay, at present mostly orchard grass and fescue, is the most extensive crop grown. Forested areas contain a mixture of second growth hardwoods (oaks, hickories) and pines. A few pine tree farms have been planted within the district. Large commercial apple and peach orchards, once plentiful in the area, are now operated on a smaller scale. In the mid-twentieth century, Leed's Manor Apple Orchard, located adjacent to the district on the southwest, was one of the largest commercial orchards in the state.² The predominant agricultural activities in the valley have been the breeding and grazing of beef cattle and horses. Sheep and milk cows have been raised on a smaller scale. The agricultural heritage of the valley, however, is one characterized by a diversity of pursuits, generally on a subsistence level, but also operated on a commercial level.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 7

The 428 contributing architectural resources in the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District are primarily domestic in nature and include examples dating from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. These include a handful of resources dating from the mid-eighteenth century, a large number of resources dating from the Antebellum Period with a high concentration in the villages of Paris and Delaplane, and a large number of resources from the Reconstruction Period through the early twentieth century. Many of these resources are farm dwellings associated with complexes of agricultural outbuildings including barns, silos, meat houses, icehouses, machine sheds, and other functional buildings, and are often located on large tracts of land. Late-nineteenth- and early-to-mid-twentieth century tenant houses associated with these large farms dot the landscape. Together, these resources reflect the growth and development of the traditionally agriculturally based and self-sufficient society that has occupied the Crooked Run Valley for over 250 years.

Though dwellings make up a large percentage of the resources in the district, the area contains a variety of building types executed in a wide range of architectural styles. In addition to the domestic and agricultural resources noted, churches, schools, commercial, and industrial buildings (e.g., mills) also are present and help to illustrate the historical tapestry of life in the valley. As will be discussed in the next section, these resources are associated with the historical themes of agriculture, education, religion, military, transportation, industry and African-American heritage.

The natural landscape of the Crooked Run Valley is complemented by such cultural features as stone fences and historic roadbeds that continue to serve as county roads winding picturesquely through the farms, ridges, and smaller valleys. Many of the abandoned roadways are still visible on the landscape. An example is the former Boston-Yerby Mill Road, part of which lies within Sky Meadows State Park and now serves as a hiking trail.

Modern development in the valley is predominantly residential or agricultural in nature. Most new development in the district respects the historic settlement patterns of the valley, which is characterized by generously sized estates or farms.

The Crooked Run Valley's combination of rolling hills, open pastures, small villages, and dramatic mountain backdrops provides for many varied vistas and scenic views. The spectacular view of the Crooked Run Valley from Route 50 at Ashby's Gap in the northwest corner of the district takes in the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, rolling hills, woodlands, farms, ponds, and the village of Paris, and stretches east to the Bull Run Mountains and south to the Cobbler Mountains. It is one of the most photographed views in the state and, in 1999, Scenic America named the valley and its surrounding land area one of America's "Last Chance Landscapes."

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 8

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District encompasses 18,630 acres of picturesque rural landscape in northwest Fauquier County, Virginia. The district is visually and physically bounded by the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west and north and foothills, including Lost Mountain, on the east. The gently rolling topography of the Crooked Run Valley is interspersed with smaller valleys created by the numerous spring-fed streams that originate in and cross through it. The Crooked Run, from which the historic district takes its name, flows through the center of the district and parallels the present course of Route 17 (Winchester Road). This central transportation artery, based on a Native American trade route, takes the visitor through the heart of the district. The waters of the Crooked Run, which joins the larger Goose Creek near the village of Delaplane, provided power for one of the valley's earliest industries—mills. The land located within the historic district is now primarily used for farming or is in unused pastureland. Over 3,300 acres are held in open-space easement or are public-owned lands.

The architectural resources in the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District exhibit a variety of styles and building types that illustrate the history of permanent settlement in the valley during the last 250 years. The preponderance of these resources are dwellings and, outside of the villages, are most often associated with a complex of agricultural buildings and outbuildings. The abundant local fieldstone was utilized in the construction of many of these dwellings and outbuildings. While the examples of eighteenth-century architecture in the valley can best be described as vernacular or of utilitarian design, the early- to mid-nineteenth-century architectural resources located within the district exhibit characteristic elements of the Federal, Greek Revival, and Gothic Revival architectural styles.

The villages of Paris and Delaplane and the settlement of Scuffleburg stand in contrast to the wide-open rural areas of the district, and further add to the diversity of architectural resources within the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District. These communities contain early-nineteenth- to twentieth-century dwellings, doctors' offices, taverns/inns, churches, groceries, industrial buildings (e.g., tanneries, warehouses, blacksmith shops, mills), and transportation-related resources.

During the eighteenth century, the land of the Crooked Run Valley was part of the Northern Neck Proprietary, a tract of over five million acres lying between the Chesapeake Bay and the headwaters of the Potomac and held by Thomas 6th Lord Fairfax of Kent, England. In 1731, several large grants were made involving land within the valley. Part of the land (generally west of present day Route 17 and across the Blue Ridge Mountains) was retained by Fairfax as part of his Manor of Leeds. Many of these land grants were made to wealthy Tidewater residents who had no intentions of settling in the area that was still very much the frontier. But the grants required that the land be "seated", so small dwellings often were constructed by tenants that in some cases would later be replaced by, or encompassed by, larger dwellings. Many of the earliest dwellings were temporary, impermanent structures, but

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 9

some were of more substantial construction. A handful of these valley dwellings remain and continue to exhibit their original design. Though squatters had occupied land in the region since about the 1730s, it would not be until the late eighteenth century that the land grants would be subdivided and sold out of the control of absentee owners. Between 1754 and 1758, many settlers of the Shenandoah Valley moved east over the Blue Ridge due to increased hostilities in the area during the French and Indian War. As the war drew to a close, some of these settlers would move west again, though some remained in the Crooked Run Valley.³

The earliest structures in the historic district were constructed during this Colonial Period (1750-1789) and were of a simple, vernacular character combining traditional building methods and available materials. These dwellings were of log, frame, and stone construction. Resources located in the district and dating to this period include Summerset (also known as Rose Hill, 030-5369-0090), which is one of the earliest and most intact Colonial Period dwellings in the county and is believed to have been built sometime prior to 1759 by John Rout on land included in the 500-acre lot 3 of the division of James Ball's 1731 grant.⁴ Rout was one of the "refugees" who had moved east from the Shenandoah Valley during the French and Indian War. The property, located on the west side of Route 17 about three-and-a-half miles north of Delaplane, was later owned by Hezekiah Turner, a native of Charles County, Maryland, and a captain in the American Revolution who came to the valley around 1767, and Hezekiah Shacklett (1787). When he sold the house and 160 acres to Shacklett in 1787, Turner retained ownership of the mill, believed to have been constructed for Turner by John Balthorpe in 1779, which stood south of the house on the banks of the Crooked Run.⁵ The mill site is located on the southern edge of the property now known as Delaplane Manor (030-5369-0201).

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame dwelling known as Summerset is covered by a steeply sloping, side-facing gable roof clad with fish scale wooden shingles. A full-width front porch, determined through examination of the construction to have been original, is raised on stone piers. Large stone chimneys with stacks that stand free of the gable end wall are located on either end of the three-room "Quaker" plan section of the dwelling, which is clad with beaded weatherboard. Painstakingly restored during the 1960s, the house retains much of its eighteenth-century structure and architecture including original doors, windows, and interior detailing. This property also is notable for its intact collection of late-eighteenth-and nineteenth-century outbuildings. Around 1790, a separate kitchen, now attached by a twentieth-century hyphen, was constructed south of the house. Other outbuildings on the property include a stone slave quarters (ca. 1790); a stone plantation office and an ice house below (ca. 1790) with a mid-nineteenth-century meat house addition to the south; a stone springhouse (ca. 1790); and a frame and stone stable that was burned during the Civil War and later rebuilt. A frame carriage house was removed from the property around the mid- to late twentieth century.

Yew Hill (030-5369-0127)** is another early valley dwelling. Recent dendrochronological dating has determined that the dwelling was constructed between 1760 and 1761.⁶ It was constructed on land included in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 10

Thomas Ashby's 1742 grant, which he willed to his son Benjamin. In 1753, Thomas Watts operated an ordinary there; Robert Ashby, who later acquired the land from his brother Benjamin when he moved to Hampshire County (now, West Virginia), operated the ordinary until the 1790s. Robert Ashby, who became a captain during the American Revolution, lived at the house until his death in 1792. The Ashby Ordinary was soon a landmark located at the fork of the Shenandoah Road (present-day Route 17) and Manassas Gap Road (designated as the western fork of the Shenandoah Road and present-day Route 55). In 1760, Ashby added to his holdings by purchasing 200 acres of the former Charles Burgess land grant, which lay on both sides of the Shenandoah-Manassas Gap Road and cornered on Little Cobbler Mountain on the south. In 1767, George Washington stayed at Ashby's Ordinary on two occasions, once while serving as a trustee in the settlement of George Carter's estate, and again in 1769 when he surveyed the land he had purchased on Lost Mountain from Carter's estate. Washington visited Ashby in 1772 when he made an inspection visit of his Lost Mountain tenants and again in 1774 when he visited the valley to renew his tenant's leases.⁷ During the Civil War, Catherine "Kitty" Shacklett, daughter of Edward Shacklett, operated the ordinary. During his stay at the tavern in 1853, Porte Crayon (David Hunter Strother), noted travel writer and artist of the nineteenth century, sketched the house and described his stay at the "old-fashioned cottage."⁸

Located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Route 17 and Route 55, the one-and-a-half-story, three-bay-wide, frame dwelling rests on a stone foundation and is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof. The dwelling with its full-width front porch, two stone end chimneys, and covered side porch (now enclosed) closely resembles the dwelling at Summerset. Examination of the roof construction, however, has determined that Yew Hill originally was covered by a clipped gable roof and that the front porch was probably an early addition. Though an addition has been constructed to the rear of Yew Hill and the formerly detached, mid-nineteenth-century kitchen has been connected to the main house, the dwelling retains much of its original material and integrity. The current owner is progressing with a sensitive restoration that will bring back much of the building's eighteenth-century character. Notable outbuildings at Yew Hill include the stone icehouse and meat house (ca. 1811), an early English threshing barn (ca. 1787), a twentieth-century secondary dwelling, the site of a summer kitchen, and the remains of a stone springhouse.

Pleasant Vale (030-5369-0121) was the home of John Adams, another early valley resident who had traveled south from Charles County, Maryland. In 1767, Adams, together with Zepheniah Turner, another native of Maryland, purchased lots 4 and 5 of James Ball's 1731 grant division. Ball had died in 1754 leaving appointed commissioners to survey and to divide his 5,000-acre holdings. Lot 4, originally devised to James Ewell, Sr., encompassed the area from the northeast side of Naked Mountain to the vicinity of present-day Scuffleburg. The 1759 surveyors noted on this lot the abandoned log dwelling known as "Spring Valley" and formerly the home of Captain John Ashby. The dwelling, constructed after 1756, is now part of the Shoemaker Farm (030-5369-0123). Lot 5, which was devised to James Ewell, Jr., contained the abandoned dwelling of John Williams; the home of Captain John Ashby, Jr., which makes up the earliest part of the house now known as Greenland (030-5369-0108);

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 11

and the dwelling of William Stokes. When Adams and Turner purchased the two 1,000-acre lots from the Ewells, who were absentee owners, they soon divided the tracts between themselves. Adams retained the southern half of lot 4 and it was on this 500-acre tract that he established his home, Pleasant Vale.

Constructed around 1768 and located on the west side of Route 724 less than half a mile south of its junction with Route 826 (Scuffleburg Road), Pleasant Vale is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame (probably log) house covered with stucco with matching stone end chimneys. Only slightly altered over the years, the house bears notable similarity to other mid-eighteenth-century houses in the valley. A separate kitchen, constructed south of the house with a large stone end chimney, is now connected. The associated farm complex, composed primarily of early- to late-twentieth-century structures, includes a crib, a stone springhouse, a granary, a bank barn, a gambrel-roofed barn and silo, and a machine shed.

Edgehill (030-5369-0006), located in the northern part of the historic district on Route 50, is noteworthy as one of the district's only late-eighteenth-century stone dwellings. Constructed around 1790, it is a one-and-a-half-story, three-bay-wide stone dwelling with an exterior chimney on the east end. The entrance to the house, recessed and located off-center, consists of double-leaf, two-panel doors and a handsome architrave surround.

Three other dwellings in the valley are notable as examples of Colonial Period houses that have been encompassed within later dwellings. A one-and-a-half-story, two-bay log dwelling constructed around 1758 by settler John Grigsby, makes up the southernmost section of Mount Independence (030-5369-0098), located on the west side of Route 17 about a half mile north of Route 724 (Pleasant Vale Road). Though surrounded by a late-twentieth-century structure, some of the original logs of the earlier structure are still visible on the interior of the house. This is a rare surviving example of the temporary type dwellings first put up by early settlers in the valley.

A dwelling was also located at the property known as Highfield or Hillandale (030-5369-0085), located on the west side of Route 17 just south of its intersection with Route 688 (Leeds Manor Road), during the Colonial Period. The present dwelling, completed in 1815, is believed to encompass the log dwelling noted on lot 2 of the division of James Ball's grant, which was devised to Sinah Ball and her husband, Daniel McCarty. Surveyors in 1759 noted a "new building" on the lot near the location of the present house.

Another Colonial Period dwelling in the Crooked Run Valley is that of John Ashby, captain in the 3rd Virginia Regiment of the Continental Army. Ashby's home was located on lot 5 of the Ball grant division. In 1759, John Williams was noted as living at this site; Ashby moved there in 1770. The original one-and-a-half-story log house has been modified by raising the roof, but its form can still be detected within the larger structure and the stone end chimneys are still extant. The house, formerly known as Belmont and now known as Greenland (030-5369-0108), was much enlarged in the late nineteenth century with the original building, clad with weatherboard,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 12

comprising the rear ell. A large, stone slave quarters and domestic outbuildings including a kitchen and icehouse are still extant on the property. Marshall Ashby's house and blacksmith shop, constructed in the early nineteenth century, are located near Pleasant Vale Road at the entrance to Greenland.

The period of the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century was a time of great change in the county that saw increases in political stability and the agriculturally based economic prosperity. Indian hostilities had ceased in the region around 1763, after the end of the French and Indian War. As early as 1752, the maintenance and clearing of county roadways had been the responsibility, as assigned by the county, of local inhabitants or settlers along the routes of the roads. This included the route of the Shenandoah Road, later known as the Dumfries-Winchester Road (Route 17), which connected the Shenandoah Valley and merchants in the Tidewater regions. Throughout the last half of the eighteenth century, the population in the northwest part of Fauquier County, which was formed in 1759, remained sparse as compared with the lower regions of the county (a total of 1,690 tithables in 1760 or approximately 6,500 people).⁹ With well tended transportation routes, the population in the region increased and in the county as a whole climbed to near 18,000 by 1790.¹⁰

Another important change in the development of the Crooked Run Valley was the division of the large land grants that had formerly been held by absentee landowners. As these landowners died, their holdings were divided, and often the second generation of absentee landowners were not interested in retaining ownership of the land. Thus, relatively smaller tracts finally were available for local settlers to purchase. Some settlers who had established homesteads, as squatters, on these large land grants were "unseated," that is, the tract on which they were living was sold to another who wished to occupy the land and the settlers were forced to relocate. Often the dwellings they had constructed were simply reoccupied by the new owner.

The architectural resources located within the district and dating to this Early National Period (1789-1830) are mostly dwellings and associated farm buildings (barns, cribs, livestock shelters) or domestic outbuildings (slave quarters, kitchens, springhouse, meat houses, icehouses). Many dwellings constructed into the second and third decades of the nineteenth century were of log construction; however, stone, and brick, and to a lesser extent frame construction, were also used. Chimneys and foundations usually were constructed of stone, but brick was also used. The smaller, modest dwellings continued to be of log or frame construction, while more substantial dwellings were of masonry.¹¹

The valley also began to develop an industrial element during this period in the form of mills and distilleries. Prior to the Civil War, there were six mills operating along Crooked Run—four of which were within two miles of one another. Only the Grisgby-Fleetwood Mill (1813)(030-5369-0087) remains extant. This mill, which has been restored, is an impressive two-and-a-half-story stone building with large stone lintels above the doorways and window openings. The mill, located on the west side of Route 17 about two miles south of Paris, is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 13

located on the east bank of the Crooked Run. Fleetwood was operated as a roller mill, which produced bleached flour. The other valley mills are now only sites, though some of the houses occupied by the millers are still extant. Among the mill sites known in the Crooked Run Valley are the enterprises known as Lemert's or Boston's mill (1798-1799)(030-5369-0083); the Paris mill located at Ovoka (ca.1805)(030-5369-0049); William Henry Ashby's mill (ca.1812)(near 030-5369-0105); Armistead's grist and saw mill on the Ben Lomond farm (1818)(030-5369-0063); Yerby's or Simper's mill (ca.1818)(030-5369-0071); Cropp's mill, which was a fulling mill that cleaned newly woven woolen cloth and was built on land owned by George Ash (pre-1829)(near Route 623); Absalom Hickman's mill on Mount Carlo (ca. 1831)(030-5369-0057); and a woolen mill run by John Holland at Brookside--one of only four "clothier works" in the county (1837) (030-5369-00173).¹² As previously mentioned, Hezekiah Turner, established a mill, no longer extant, near his home of Summerset around 1779; when Lemert's mill was constructed in 1798, it was only the second mill to be built on Crooked Run. Some of these mills were casualties of the Civil War, though at least three of the buildings (Fleetwood, Yerby's, and Lemert's) survived into the twentieth century. Several of the millers' houses have survived including Yerby's, the miller's log house at Ovoka, Fleetwood's, and Lemert's.

Distilleries were another common industrial building in the valley during the nineteenth century. As these were distinctly social places, they were often located near mills and were frequented by farmers who were waiting for their grain to be ground. One such distillery and a tavern were built near Lemert's Mill on Route 688 (Leeds Manor Road)(030-5369-0083). This distillery, the location of which was depicted on a Civil War era map as "Crupper's," was probably built during the last decade of the eighteenth century or the first decade of the nineteenth century. Foundation stones of the distillery and tavern are said to exist on the property. The site of another distillery, though of a later date, is located on the east side of Route 17 near Sky Hill (030-5369-0101). The stone building standing at the site was used as a warehouse. Benjamin Triplett of Hillandale (Highfield)(030-5369-0085) also operated a distillery, which was active during the Civil War.

Tanneries also began to appear in the valley during this period. According to Chappelle, prior to the Civil War there were three tanneries within six miles of Paris, one of them, the Kendall & Son tanyard, was located in Paris on the west side of Federal Street (030-5369-0026).¹³ Though an early-nineteenth-century log dwelling is located at this site, no other buildings associated with the tanyard remain.

It has been noted in earlier architectural surveys of the valley that some area resources appear to date from an earlier period since historical styles and plans continued in the region for many years, such as the continued use of the side-hall plan, a late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century fashion, into the mid- and even late nineteenth century.¹⁴ This phenomenon is not unique to the Crooked Run Valley and is apparent in many rural areas of the state and is especially true of vernacular constructions. The early section of the John B. Jeffries house (030-5369-

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 14

0171) is an example of a mid-nineteenth century dwelling (probably constructed around 1850) that has the appearance of an early-nineteenth-century side-passage house.

Another notable characteristic of valley resources of this period, which continued into the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, is the additive nature of many dwellings. Often additional rooms were constructed to an existing dwelling, the roof of a one-story dwelling was raised to add a second story, or an earlier dwelling was actually subsumed within a larger dwelling. These actions were related to practical and functional needs as families grew and residents became more prosperous and sought additional material comforts. Mount Independence (030-5369-0098) is an example of an earlier log dwelling, constructed by John Grigsby, to which a later owner, John Thomas Chunn, constructed a one-and-a-half-story frame addition on the north around 1779, and then added a two-story brick addition to the frame addition around 1820. In the late twentieth century, the entire structure was enveloped by a new dwelling.

Beginning in 1780, a crossroads settlement began to grow up at the intersection of the Winchester-Dumfries Road (Route 17) and the Ashby's Gap Turnpike (Route 50). The latter served as the town's Main Street until the twentieth century when it was re-routed north of the village. Though streets had been laid and lots sold by Peter Glascock since about 1790, it was not until 1810 that the village was formally established by an act of the General Assembly. The town was to be located on a tract of 46 acres and an additional tract of 14 acres from the George Carter land grant of 1731. The act establishing the town stated that the 60 acres were the property of Peter C. Rust, Peter Glascock, and a part of the Manor of Leeds.¹⁵ Glascock's vision of a town with 14 developed streets never materialized, stifled in part by the selection of a site further south for the route of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Local lore states that the town was once known as Pun'kinville (or, Pumpkinville), though when Glascock organized his plan, he named the village Paris, in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, whom Glascock had admired during his time as a soldier in the American Revolution.¹⁶ Though Paris was an early town established in the county, the first town established was Maidstone, later Rectortown (030-5369-5155)***, located south and east of Paris.

Two taverns were in operation during the period of Paris's early development. The building locally referred to as the "Wagoner's Stand," located at 634 Federal Street (030-5369-0033), was operated as a tavern by Isaac Settle. The tavern operated during the early nineteenth century and continued into the mid-nineteenth century. A tavern was operated at the southern intersection of the Winchester Road and Ashby's Gap Turnpike (on a tract owned by Kimball Hicks), as early as 1782. Peter Glascock later operated the tavern, which became locally known as Ashby's Tavern when Thomason Ashby operated the tavern from 1825 until his death in 1850. His wife then continued with the tavern until 1874. The tavern building was destroyed in 1939 and a new service station/hotel was built at the site (030-5369-0045).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 15

Glascok also provided for a public meeting place in his town by donating a lot on Republican Street for the construction of a free meetinghouse (030-5369-0035). The one-story brick building, laid in five-course American bond and constructed around 1830, has a rectangular plan covered by a side-facing, slate-covered gable roof and had two entrances on the front (east) elevation. Throughout its history, the building has served as a church, school, and residence. Part of its history is associated with the African American population in Paris who used the building as a school and church until a new Methodist church building was constructed (1880) further north on Republican Street (since destroyed).

The majority of historic architectural resources in Paris are located on Federal Street. While there are several early-nineteenth-century log dwellings in the village, many of the Paris dwellings are of frame or brick and exhibit the prosperity of the residents and the influence of the Federal style in the use of fanlights, interior-end chimneys, and their overall symmetry of form. Dwellings that incorporate log constructions dating to ca. 1810-1820 include the Berry-Edmonds house (030-5369-0008), the Neff house (030-5369-0018), the former tannery house (030-5369-0026), and the Josiah Murray house (030-5369-0029). Notable among the Federal-style brick dwellings in Paris is La Grange (030-5369-0001), Glascok's own home which is located on the north side of present-day Route 50. The five-bay symmetry of the two-and-a-half-story dwelling, the use of Flemish bond, exterior-end chimneys, and classically inspired mouldings are hallmarks of the Federal style. Likewise, the Kendall house (030-5369-0019), a two-story, five-bay brick dwelling, is a good example of Federal era architecture in the village of Paris. Its balanced design includes a centrally located entrance with an elliptical fanlight above, sidelights, and classically inspired door surround. Though the main surface of the house has been covered with stucco, the brick jack arches above the windows and the arch above the entrance are still visible. The two exterior-end chimneys have also been clad with stucco, as has the high foundation, which is most likely stone.

Construction of the main house at Ovoka (030-5369-0049), which lies adjacent to Paris on the southwest side, was undertaken around 1840. The farm, the name of which is said to mean "ever running water," contains numerous springs, including a sulphur spring, and several mountain streams converge in the level meadow in front of the house. Though the farm may have served as a homesite for earlier settlers, the present dwelling dates to the early nineteenth century. Since then, the house has been remodeled and added to, including the construction of the full-height classical front portico in the twentieth century when most of the current farm buildings also were built. Until recently, Ovoka was the property of the Thomas family, who had lived there for over 50 years. In 2000, the Piedmont Environmental Council (PEC) acquired 1,240 acres of the farm for the purpose of protecting the land with conservation easements and placing it back in private or public ownership. PEC recently conveyed 445 acres of the property to the National Park Service for relocation of the Appalachian Trail, which runs along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains within the historic district. PEC also has an option to purchase a conservation easement on the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 16

remaining 250 acres of the farm that were conveyed with the house. Ovoka, a widely recognized property located in the Crooked Run Valley, is one of the most visible farms in the region given its proximity to Route 50 and Paris.

Within the rest of the valley, dwellings and outbuildings built during the first half of the nineteenth century also reflected the Federal and Greek Revival styles of the period. The center section of Belle Grove (030-5369-0068) was constructed in 1812 by Isaac Settle on land formerly held by John Edmonds, Jr., who had acquired it from the heirs of James Ball. The two-and-a-half-story, five-bay brick dwelling evidences Federal-style influences in its symmetry, fine Flemish brickwork, elaborate fanlight and door surround, brick interior-end chimneys, and paneled, double-leaf doors. The dwelling is notable for its use of brick on the front, sides, and wing, while stone and stucco were used on the rear (west) elevation. The aptly named dwelling known as Stonebourne (030-5369-00126), also known as the Jackson house and located west of Route 724 (Pleasant Vale Road), is a two-story stone dwelling with large stone end chimneys that was built around 1840. The three-bay house features a center-hall plan and Greek Revival proportions. An entry porch, no longer extant, was located on the east side of the house. Like the earlier Edgehill, Stonebourne is a notable example of stone construction in the valley.

Of the high-style dwellings from the first half of the nineteenth century, the most notable is Ashleigh (030-5369-0193)*, which has been listed individually on the National Register and its early-nineteenth-century complement of outbuildings. The dwelling was built around 1840 for and purportedly designed by Margaret Marshall Smith, the granddaughter of Chief Justice John Marshall, whose home Oak Hill (030-0044)* lies just south of the historic district. Smith designed the house in a vernacular interpretation of the Greek Revival style, examples of which she is said to have admired on a trip to the Deep South.¹⁷ Ashleigh is also significant as a work of William S. Sutton, a local "carpenter" and master builder who also worked at Woodside (030-5369-0165), a dwelling constructed ca. 1800 and enlarged in 1851 with Greek Revival-style detailing.¹⁸ Luke Woodward, the mason who worked with Sutton on the 1851 enlargement of Woodside, created a handsome two-story brick addition to the house, which became its front façade. The Greek Revival design includes full-height brick pilasters that separate the three bays of the façade. The recessed doorway, holding a double-leaf entrance door, is emphasized by an elaborate surround of a shouldered architrave and multi-paned sidelights and transom. This section of the house is covered by a low-pitched, metal-clad hipped roof pierced by two interior brick chimneys. Woodside also contains a fine collection of log outbuildings dating to the early nineteenth century. Another notable high-style Greek Revival dwelling in the district is Ashland (030-5369-0190), which was constructed in 1831 and was later enlarged. The two-story brick and stucco dwelling features interesting parapet end walls and several stucco outbuildings are also on the property.

Two churches located in the historic district were constructed in the Antebellum decades. The Pleasant Vale Baptist Church (030-5369-0110), located at the intersection of Route 724 (Pleasant Vale Road) and 826 (Scuffleburg Road), was constructed in 1845 on land donated by the Adams family and exhibits influence of the Greek Revival

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 17

style with its pedimented gable front, decorative cornice, and in its overall proportions. The one-and-a-half-story brick church, set on a stone foundation, is laid in three-course American bond and holds two entrance doors on the east end with four-light transoms above with 6/6 windows above each door on the second-story level. Tall multi-paned windows are arranged symmetrically on the north and south sides of the church with stone lintels and sills. The church building is largely unaltered from its original appearance. On the eve of the Civil War, the Emmanuel Episcopal Church (030-5369-0160) was consecrated (1859). The one-and-a-half-story, frame church, exhibiting classically inspired details in its moulded cornice and gable-end returns and round-arched openings, was constructed on land donated by Margaret Marshall Smith and her husband, John Thomas Smith. Though a sacristy was added to the church in 1890 and stained glass replaced the original plain glass windows, Emmanuel Episcopal retains its original character and is a well-known landmark along Route 17. Several notable valley residents are buried in the cemetery that surrounds the church.¹⁹

The Edwards Academy (030-5369-0150), also known as Piedmont Academy, was constructed in 1854 and is one of the earliest resources in the historic district that reflects the educational history of the valley. The Academy, whose first headmaster was Francis M. Edwards, was founded to provide a classical education for young men in the area. A frame dwelling known as Woodburn was located nearby and early on served as a dormitory. The house burned in 1944. Located south of Route 623 (Jacksontown Road), the school building is now in ruinous condition with only the side walls remaining, though the present owner is interested in restoring the school.²⁰

Located at the confluence of Goose Creek and Crooked Run, the village now known as Delaplane developed after the arrival of the Manassas Gap Railroad in 1852. The village, situated on land that was once part of the 2,132-acre estate of Moore F. Carter, grandson of Landon Carter who received a grant for the land in 1731, was strategically located where the railroad crossed the main road from Warrenton to Winchester. The Virginia General Assembly chartered the railroad company in 1850 and the Manassas Gap Railroad was to link the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Manassas with Strasburg in the Shenandoah Valley. The village was initially known as Piedmont Station, or just Piedmont, a name it retained until 1874, when it was renamed Delaplane. As with numerous other towns in Virginia, Piedmont developed along the rail lines that provided a fast and less expensive means of shipping agricultural goods and of receiving manufactured products from the east and north. Piedmont Station joined towns such as Marshall and The Plains in Fauquier County as important shipping points within the county. Architecturally, the village encompasses mid-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century examples of domestic, commercial, industrial, mercantile, and residential buildings.²¹

Shortly after the railroad was laid in 1852, two large, almost identical, brick buildings were built just south of the tracks and a third building, that was exclusively a train station, sat just east of the buildings. The latter has been demolished. The two large brick buildings (030-5369-0213), one a two-story warehouse and the other a store, are attached by a wooden deck; the buildings are rare examples of antebellum brick buildings associated with the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 18

railroad, and are two of a very few that survive in Virginia.²² The brick dwelling located at 3322 Rokeby Road (030-5369-0207) was also constructed around 1852 and exhibits elements of the late Greek Revival and the Italianate styles. A mid-nineteenth-century frame meat house and a stone icehouse are also on the property.

While Piedmont Station prospered, development in the village of Paris drew to a halt. Though still located at the intersection of heavily traveled roadways, the railroad began to supersede the importance of these earlier transportation routes. Commercial enterprises, such as Settle's Tavern and wagon stop, slowly began to fade from prominence. It would not be until the early twentieth century that Paris once again revived.

The onset of the Civil War (1861-1865) brought an end to the prosperity of the region with the area suffering much devastation during the conflict. Located in the heart of Confederate Colonel John S. Mosby's "confederacy," which included portions of Fauquier, Loudoun, and Prince William counties, the Crooked Run Valley was constantly traversed by both Union and Confederate troops. Several small skirmishes occurred within the valley, which was the scene of numerous troop maneuvers. Many dwellings in the valley, including Brookside, Belle Grove, and dwellings in Paris, were frequented by Mosby and his men as headquarters or provided billeting, or at least food and entertainment, for the Confederate Rangers throughout the war. Some of these houses were also occupied by Union troops who sought to control the area.²³ Emmanuel Church was occupied by both Union and Confederate forces during the war and was used as a hospital as well.²⁴

The antebellum progress enjoyed by valley residents was cut short by the effects of the war. Little construction occurred until the late nineteenth century as residents slowly recovered economically. Examples of Italianate, Queen Anne, and vernacular I-houses are located within the historic district and date to this period of recovery and reconstruction in the valley (1865-1917).

Initially, efforts after the war concentrated on regaining productivity on the farms and in the villages of the Crooked Run Valley. By about 1880, new construction was occurring in the region with buildings reflecting nationally popular architectural styles, such as the Queen Anne and Italianate styles. Most construction during this period again focused on dwellings and associated farm buildings and outbuildings. Balloon frame construction, which utilized lighter, mass produced framing members, replaced heavy timber framing; stone was still utilized for building foundations and outbuildings. Vernacular forms, such as I-houses (a single-pile, center-passage dwelling of two stories), were also popular in the valley. Some residents "modernized" their homes during the late nineteenth century with Victorian-era details such as scrollwork and brackets on porches and cornices. An example of a pre-existing home that was remodeled during the late nineteenth century is Simper's Mill House (also Yerby's house) (030-5369-0071). Around 1870, a Queen Anne inspired pyramidal-roofed tower was added to the corner of the Simper's house, which was originally constructed about 1800, and decorative brackets and scrolls were added to the cornice. The John Delaplane house, constructed in 1880 and located near the Fleetwood Mill on Route 17

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 19

(030-5369-0086), is a good example of a late-nineteenth-century Italianate-style dwelling. The two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling features arched openings above the windows and doors, a lunette-shaped opening in the gable front, and a bracketed cornice.

Dwellings and commercial buildings also were being constructed in Paris and Delaplane during the late nineteenth century. Most notable in Paris are the former Lewis Strother (later Lindsey's) store at 662 Federal Street (030-5369-0028). The two-and-a-half-story frame building was originally constructed in 1890 as a store with boarding rooms above. The gable-end front of the building contains an entrance on the south end, which formerly led to the upper rooms, while a storefront entrance with double-leaf paneled doors and transom above flanked by large 2/2 windows with pocket shutters is located in the northernmost bays. While the building exhibits Greek Revival influence in its overall form, cornice boards, and pedimented front, which holds a distinctive oval-shaped louvered vent, Victorian-era details are also noted in the use of decorative brackets in the eaves and on the porch. Slise Haynes, a local carpenter and contractor, is credited with the construction of the store.²⁵ Haynes was also responsible for the construction of another important late-nineteenth-century building in Paris, the Trinity United Methodist Church (formerly, Methodist Episcopal Church) (030-5369-0024) at 684 Federal Street. Built in 1892, the church is distinguished by a tall, sanctuary section that is covered by a front-facing gable roof and a two-story belfry tower located at the southeast corner. A double-leaf entrance with a pointed arch surround and stained glass transom is located in the belfry, which is covered by a pyramidal roof with bell cast eaves. The belfry roof is covered with pressed metal shingles, while the rest of the church roofs are clad with standing-seam metal. The front gable end, which features decorative wooden brackets under its eaves, holds three pointed arch openings with wooden tracery windows of stained glass. The Old Schoolhouse, located at 678 Federal Street (030-5369-0025), was built in 1893 and, though it has been heavily remodeled, retains some of its overall Gothic Revival appearance including its steeply pitched cross-gable roof. The school was closed around 1938 and later served as a dwelling.

In Delaplane, three commercial structures and two dwellings were constructed during the last half of the nineteenth century. The original portion of the dwelling at 3011 Delaplane Grade Road (030-5369-0214) was built in 1868. This dwelling, known as the Switchboard House, later housed the first telephone switchboard operation in Delaplane.²⁶ The dwelling at 2825 Delaplane Grade Road (030-5369-0216), built around 1870, is a good example of a typical I-house, a vernacular form that was popular during the late nineteenth century and continued into the twentieth century. Of the three commercial structures, one has since been converted into a residence (030-5369-0210), one was originally constructed as a cattle scales (030-5369-0204), and the third (030-5369-0206) continues to serve a commercial purpose. The latter, constructed about 1880 and located at 3044 Rokeby Road, is the Old Delaplane store (later Turner Seaton's and Shacklett's store) and now houses the post office.²⁷ In 1898, the Westminster Presbyterian Church was built on the northeastern edge of the village of Delaplane. This church building was replaced in 1950 by the present concrete block church at the site (2851 Delaplane Grade Road) (030-5369-0215).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 20

The adjacent cemetery is known as Westminster Cemetery and contains the tombs of some of the families associated with Delaplane. The church has recently been sold and is being renovated for office and community use.²⁸

During the first half of the nineteenth century, the handful of buildings that made up the settlement of Scuffleburg, which prior to the Civil War had been known as Mechanicsville, included a blacksmith shop and two wheelwrights. About 1825, Benjamin O'Rear, a farmer who lived near Paris, is said to have invented a threshing machine that was built by Mechanicsville craftsmen. John Turner and Frank Ash, who were wheelwrights, completed the wooden frame of the machine, while Orange Daughtery, an African-American blacksmith, produced the ironwork.²⁹

During the late nineteenth century, a new commercial and residential building was constructed in the settlement of Scuffleburg. Around 1880, John W. Kincheloe built his dwelling and grocery store at the north end of Scuffleburg Road (Route 826)(030-5369-0113), which at the time was known as Summerset Mill Road and continued through to present-day Route 17 emerging just south of the house known as Delaplane Manor. The Kincheloe building, now clad with stucco, retains its curved brackets and storefront appearance. Randolph Sutphin's Store (located south of Kincheloe's)(030-5369-0115), the original portion of which was constructed ca. 1800 and may be of log construction, and William Martin's early-nineteenth-century log dwelling (030-5369-0114) and smokehouse located on the east side of the road, completed the architectural complex of the settlement. Martin, who served on the jury that convicted John Brown in Charles Town in 1859, ran his wheelwright shop in Scuffleburg for nearly 40 years before moving further south. At present the three dwellings, Martin's smokehouse, and one shed associated with the Sutphin property are the only historical resources extant in Scuffleburg. The name of the settlement may relate to the manner in which visitors must "scuffle" in and out given the narrow passage of the road.

During the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, African-American communities began to emerge in Fauquier County and often centered around institutions such as churches or schools. Villages such as Ashville, located south of the Crooked Run Valley, were predominantly African American in population and became self-sufficient communities. In the Crooked Run Valley, however, this does not seem to have been the case. Though black residents tended to live near one another, they often lived among white residents, some of whom tried to assist the newly freed citizens. Local historian Eugene Scheel records that in the period immediately following the Civil War, John Holland, owner of Brookside, which served as Mosby's last valley headquarters, requested protection from the state Freedmen's Bureau commissioner because a neighbor had threatened to burn down his mill because he rented a room in the mill to a black man.³⁰ Holland also stated, though its accuracy is not known, that some houses in the area had been burned because people were renting to black residents. While not all white residents were eager to assist the newly freed slaves, there seems to have been evidence of a cooperative spirit

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 Page 21

that would help lead the valley into a new era. By the late nineteenth century, several African American families were living in and around Scuffleburg, including Robert and Mollie Smith Adams, who married in 1898 and moved to the small settlement.

By the late nineteenth century, African Americans began to own property in the Crooked Run Valley, though because of limited economic opportunities ownership was still quite rare. These residents continued in their roles as the area's laborers, mechanics, wheelwrights, and cabinetmakers, and became farmers in their own right. In 1880, an African American church was constructed in Paris. The building, which was located on the west side of Republican Street near its north end, was frame with a front gable end, a centrally located double-leaf entrance, and 9/9 windows. Prior to the construction of this building, an African-American congregation had met in the free meetinghouse in Paris. The frame church building burned in the late twentieth century. In 1929, a one-room school for black children was constructed on the east side of Route 17 just north of Delaplane (030-5369-0100). Set on a concrete foundation, the frame building is clad with weatherboard, covered by a metal gable roof, and still retains its row of six 9/9 wood sash windows on the north side. A single entrance is located on the west end. The school, which closed around mid-century, has been converted to a residence.

Architectural resources recorded in the Crooked Run Valley and dating from the early to mid-twentieth century include schools, churches, as well as dwellings and associated farm buildings. New architectural styles appearing in this period include the Colonial Revival style and the Craftsman style. The Queen Anne style was popular into the early part of the twentieth century and vernacular forms, such as the I-house, continued to appear, as well, often with a rear ell or side wing addition. Some I-houses from the period are also embellished with center-front gables or one-story, full-width front porches with scrollwork, but others were built with little exterior decoration.

Notable among the early-twentieth-century dwellings in the valley is the stone house constructed on the C.E. Strother farm, Valley View (030-5369-0070). The two-story dwelling, located on the north side of Route 688 (Leeds Manor Road), was built around 1925 by George Thomas Strother, formerly of Markham. Strother purchased both the land on which the present house and farm buildings are located, as well as the former Simper's (Yerby's) farm located to the west. The latter included the Simper's miller's house, a slave quarters or secondary dwelling, several farm buildings, a blacksmith shop, and the mill building itself. The stone used in the construction of the Strother house was gathered from the surrounding farmland; the millstone from Simper's mill, which had ceased operations around 1910, was used in the archway above the front door and above a fireplace opening. The symmetrically balanced design of the Colonial Revival-style house is distinguished by its use of stone jack arches above doorways and window openings, and its centrally located entrance portico that features Tuscan columns, sidelights, and an elliptical fanlight. The farm buildings at Valley View, as well as several of the buildings at the Simper's farm, were constructed around 1940 by Charles Edward ("Eddie") Strother, the current owner's father.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 22

Valley View Farm is an important element within the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District as an active farmstead.³¹

Another distinctive Colonial Revival-style dwelling is the house located at Oakwood on the north side of Route 724 (Pleasant Vale Road). The land on which Oakwood is located was part of George Adams's property in 1776, which he had inherited from his father John Adams. Around 1790, Samuel Ashby owned the property and built a frame house on the property. The site of the early house is believed to be in the west yard of the present dwelling. The stone house, constructed around 1930, is three bays wide with a centrally located entrance, paired 6/6 windows, and classical detailing on the entry portico.

As previously mentioned, I-houses were often embellished with Colonial Revival detailing such as columned porches and elaborate cornices. An example is the ca. 1912 frame dwelling located at 3038 Delaplane Grade Road (030-5369-0208), which features a three-bay front porch with Tuscan columns. Early-twentieth-century I-houses that were probably constructed as tenant houses were also recorded, most of which lack architectural embellishments. The dwelling on the DiZerega family's Oakdale Farm (030-5369-0174) is a two-story, stucco-clad example that lacks all architectural decoration. The tenant house formerly associated with Woodside on the Delaplane Grade Road (030-5369-0181) (not to be confused with Woodside on the Rokeby Road and formerly owned by the Marshall family) likewise is characteristic of the I-house form (two stories, three bays, gable roof) and is largely devoid of original architectural detailing.

The American Foursquare form, which is often associated with the Colonial Revival though these forms may also be associated with the Craftsman or Bungalow style, is not particularly common in the Crooked Run Valley, though a notable example is the residence known as the Fleetwood Mill Manager's house (030-5369-0089), located on the east side of Route 17 across from the Fleetwood mill building. This two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, purportedly a Sears and Roebuck mail order house, was erected around 1920. The dwelling is covered with a hipped roof over a square-shaped form and features a single gable-roofed dormer on the front and a one-story screened porch. Later additions have been made to the rear of the dwelling, yet it retains the distinctive characteristics associated with this architectural form.

In addition to the Delaplane School that was constructed for African American children in the area, a school for white children was constructed around 1915. Also known as the Delaplane School, the building was located on the southeast side of the Delaplane Grade Road (Route 712) just south of the Westminster Church. Exhibiting distinctive design with Craftsman influence, the school was distinguished by a two-story tower, complicated rooflines, and a center-arched vestibule. The four-room school, which closed around 1925, burned in the 1990s. The Delaplane School most likely replaced the smaller Rock Hill School (030-5369-0187), constructed around 1870 and

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 23

located just a short distance north of the Delaplane School on Route 712. The one-story, frame building, which closed as a school in 1914, has been converted into a residence .

Because of economic changes in the valley and the concentration on hay rather than wheat and grains, few industrial buildings were constructed in the valley after the mid-nineteenth century. An exception is the ca. 1910 mill built in Delaplane on Rokeby Road just west of the post office (030-5369-0205). Known as Shacklett's mill, this was a gasoline-powered grain mill that ground corn and feed; the mill was probably used by local farmers who loaded their grain onto the train and shipped it to outside markets. The two-story, gable-end, stucco-clad, frame building sits on a concrete pier foundation. Though the building is currently vacant, it remains intact.³²

Though the county's economy became more diversified during the first half of the twentieth century, the valley's economy continued to rely on agriculture. Agriculturally related buildings of the early twentieth century continue to include smokehouses/meat houses, cellars, barns, machine sheds, cribs, and livestock shelters. The largest number of barns and farm-related buildings surveyed in the valley date from this period of increased agricultural productivity in the valley. These include bank barns, stables, and hay barns, many of which were constructed using modern techniques and materials. Several bank barns dating to the early twentieth century were recorded in the valley. These were generally of frame construction, set on stone foundations, and covered by either a gambrel or gable roof. Examples of bank barns include the barn at La Grange, built around 1900 by Paris contractor Ambrose Hinson (030-5369-0001); the barn at Liberty, also constructed around 1900 (030-5369-0048); the log and frame barn at Hurry Hill (030-5369-0082), probably built near the mid-nineteenth century; and the barn at the Simper Farm (030-5369-0071). Though modified in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, a portion of the Simper barn may date to around 1800 when the dwelling on this farm was constructed. Unfortunately, the bank barn at Woodside (Chappelear house)(030-5369-0180), a large frame structure with high stone foundation walls that sat near the road, recently burned. Other notable barns include the log and frame barn at Hurry Hill (030-5369-0082), and the C.E. Strother barn at Valley View Farm, which was constructed around 1940 (030-5369-0070) and the two early-twentieth-century barns, one a bank barn and the other a hay barn with later feeder shed additions, located on the former Turner farm and now part of Sky Meadows State Park (030-5369-0050). One example of a stone barn, constructed around 1940, is located at Edgehill and is the most impressive of that property's collection of early-twentieth-century outbuildings (030-5369-0006). The increased use of tractors and other mechanized tools on the farm necessitated the construction of additional machine sheds. Wagon barns are also common. Most silos in the valley are of concrete stave construction and date from the 1930s to mid-twentieth century. Only one wooden silo, that at Oakwood (030-5369-0106), was recorded and was probably built around 1900. Another notable exception is the glazed tile silo at Woodside (030-5369-0165), which was probably built in the late 1920s or early 1930s. A tile silo is also located on the Strother farm, Valley View (030-5369-0070).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 24

Many of the tenant houses associated with area farms also date to the early to mid-twentieth century. These dwellings are vernacular in form and style, usually exhibiting little to no architectural distinction. They were located on or near the farm, within walking distance, with which they were associated. The frame I-house located at 10099 Three Fox Lane (030-5369-0159) is an example of a typical two-story, frame tenant house probably constructed around 1900. The dwelling is currently undergoing restoration. Another early-twentieth-century tenant house, now abandoned, is located on Fleetwood Farm and is typical in its frame construction and vernacular form (030-5369-0056). Towards mid-century, some tenant houses were built of concrete masonry units (concrete block) (030-5369-0073, 030-5369-0069) or were frame construction clad with masonite siding (030-5369-0077, 030-5369-0078).

The early twentieth century was also a period when regional fox hunting clubs, some of which date to the early nineteenth century, established kennels and stables in the area, including the Cobbler Mountain Hunt kennels located near Willow Hill Farm, but no longer extant. The Cobbler Mountain Hunt Cub hunted on land primarily in the southern end of the historic district, while the Piedmont Fox Hounds club hunted in the northern end of the valley and east of Lost Mountain towards Upperville. Some club members who were not valley residents, kept their horses and dogs at local farms. Many of the board fences in the valley contain coops--short A-frame, roof-like jumps placed within the fence line to allow horses to pass. At present, residents report that there are no clubs actively hunting in the valley.

Throughout the late twentieth century, there were several active farmsteads in the Crooked Run Valley, most run by second and third generation family members, that were primarily related to the raising of livestock (beef cattle, horses, and sheep) and the production of hay. Notable among these is the John Rucker family farm (030-5369-0182), which has raised Angus beef cattle since 1927. Another important cattle production farm is Oakdale (030-5369-0174). Soon after her father died when she was 18, Mary Howe DiZerega took over her family's farm, which had been part of Thomas Glascock's land holdings and had produced Angus cattle. In 1968, DiZerega began a purebred Charolais cattle facility that became nationally known.³³ With DiZerega's declining health, the farm has recently completed a dispersal sale of their stock after 35 years of operation. Also though no longer operating, the Shoemaker farm (030-5369-0123) began commercial dairy production in the early twentieth century and continued operations for over 50 years. Hollin Farm (030-5369-0079), which has been operated by three generations of the Davenport family, was started by Robert C. Davenport around the mid-twentieth century. The farm was named after Hollin Hills, an award-winning community Davenport developed in the 1950s and 1960s in Fairfax County. At his farm, Davenport focused on performance testing bulls and developed a purebred Angus herd. He was awarded Virginia Cattleman of the Year award for his efforts at improving beef cattle in Virginia.³⁴ The elder Davenport died in 2002, but his son, grandson, and daughter-in-law continue the farming operations that include the raising of beef cattle, production of vineyards and orchards, and hay production. The Davenport family also farms other land in the valley including Garaby Farm located on Route 710 (Carr Lane) and Stonebourne (030-5369-0126) on Route 724

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 25

(Pleasant Vale Road). Both of these farms are located within the historic district. The largest property owner in the valley (other than the Commonwealth of Virginia) is the Fleetwood Land Corporation, which operates farmland throughout the central portion of the Crooked Run Valley totaling over 3,000 acres, and is primarily focused on the raising of livestock (beef cattle) and on hay production. Other multi-generational farm operations in the Crooked Run Valley include Valley View Farm (030-5369-0070) (Strother family), Sky Hill (030-5369-0101) (Tompkins family), and Bendemeer (030-5369-0136) (McCarty family).

Cultural features that have not been recorded individually, but that nevertheless contribute to the historical appearance of the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District are the historic roadbeds and the historic stone walls that are located throughout the district. Some historic roads, such as the Summerset Mill Road, Grigsby Mill Road, the Boston-Yerby Mill Road (Snowden Road), and the Greenland Road, took their names from the places they connected or the destination at which they ended. These roads are no longer used, in which case they have largely vanished, or are used only for non-vehicular travel and bridle paths. Some roads, such as Route 17 and the southern end of Route 826 (Scuffleburg Road), have been re-routed through the valley, though the historic path of the roads can still be discerned on the landscape. These roads attest to the historical development pattern in the valley and the efficient routes by which residents traveled.

The numerous stone fences that are still extant on the landscape are reminders of early land divisions, as well as early land use patterns. The walls were constructed using stones found in the fields, which also provided building materials for houses and outbuildings. Aesthetically, the walls are examples of early craftsmanship in the valley. Practically, the walls illustrate land divisions and the efficient use of available materials. The stone walls, as well as the use of stone for house foundations and outbuildings, tie the man-made elements in the valley to the natural landscape, being at once on the place and of the place.

Another cultural feature that has been briefly mentioned in the above description are the numerous cemeteries located throughout the valley. A handful of these, including the Paris Community Cemetery (030-5369-0042), the Westminster Presbyterian Church Cemetery (030-5369-0215), and the Emmanuel Episcopal Church Cemetery (030-5369-0110), are associated with or have been associated with a religious institution. The overwhelming majority of cemeteries in the valley, however, are small family cemeteries located on private farms that contain as few as two and as many as twenty-five graves. Notable family cemeteries in the district include the Hicks-Edmonds Cemetery (030-5369-0047), the Edmonds-Settle Cemetery at Belle Grove (030-5369-0068), the Ashby Cemetery near Belmont (030-5369-0202), the Nalley-Strother-Ferguson Cemetery (030-5369-0076), and the Armistead Cemetery at Ben Lomond farm (030-5369-0058), the Ash-Blackmore Cemetery at Willow Hill Farm (030-5369-0131), the Herndon Cemetery at Locust Grove (030-5369-0116), the Chunn Cemetery at Mount Independence (030-5369-0098), and the Oakwood Farm Cemetery (030-5369-0106). Nancy Chappellear Baird, a local historian descended from the owners of Belle Grove, surveyed Fauquier County's cemeteries during the 1980s and 1990s. She also recorded memories of

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 7 Page 26

residents as to the location of lost cemeteries, including several slave and late-nineteenth-century African-American cemeteries that have long since disappeared due to the fact they were often marked with only fieldstones or wooden markers. Baird's book records several of the latter in the boundaries of the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District, as well as local reports of Native American burial sites. The latter have not been substantiated with archaeological surveys or other investigations. Since such cemeteries and burial sites contain no identifiable markers, they may be considered archaeological resources.

The majority of the 297 non-contributing resources in the historic district are buildings that have been constructed since 1954, and, therefore, do not fit within the identified period of significance. Some of these resources are ranch-style houses and small, one-story frame vernacular dwellings. Farm-related buildings, such as barns, cribs, and machine sheds, also continue to be built in the valley. A large percentage of the late-twentieth-century dwellings in the valley are either seasonally occupied or occupied only on weekends or vacation periods by owners whose primary residence is elsewhere. Many of these landowners have chosen the valley for its unspoiled rural character and are sensitive to the historic land use patterns in the area. Only a couple of areas of large-scale residential development, largely devoid of any agricultural elements, are located in the Crooked Run Valley. Only one, the Possum Hollow area (030-5369-0177), has been included within the boundaries of the historic district. This subdivision includes dwellings built in a variety of revival and vernacular styles, most dating to the 1970s and 1980s. Though the majority of the valley's current residents work off the farm, many farm part time or rent their land to the still active full-time farmers in the area.

Although there has been residential growth in the area and an increase in automobile traffic, the character of the Crooked Run Valley has remained agricultural throughout the twentieth century. For over 250 years, buildings have been constructed within the Crooked Run Valley, some designed in well-known architectural styles and some constructed for utility with little architectural decoration. Together, these resources illustrate the development, growth, and changing face of the valley, while maintaining the rural nature that has characterized the valley over that time period. The area has retained its rural character to a remarkable degree given its location near the developmental pressures of large urban areas. The historical architectural resources surveyed in the district retain a high level of overall integrity and display a wide range of styles and materials. While individually, some of the resources may not possess architectural significance, viewed as a whole, this concentration of resources, which are connected by historical themes and a physical interrelationship, form a unified entity that visually conveys a sense of the overall historical environment, development, and rural aesthetic of the Crooked Run Valley.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 27

INVENTORY

NOTES ON FORMAT AND ORGANIZATION OF INVENTORY:

The properties are listed numerically by street address. The contributing status of each resource is noted within the inventory. These resources are numerically keyed to the field map.

Bendemeer Lane

10191 Bendemeer Lane 030-5369-0139

Primary Resource Information: **Mobile Home, Stories 1, Style: Other, post 1950**

This is a late twentieth century, metal clad mobile home set on a pier foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home** **Non-Contributing**

10203 Bendemeer Lane 030-5369-0138

Primary Resource Information: **Tenant House, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1949**

The original section of this building is the one-story, three-bay, side-gable section with a large brick end chimney. A one-story gable wing with basement was added to the south end of this section, and shed- and gable-roofed additions have been built to the rear. The dwelling is clad with vinyl siding. Windows are 6/6 and 1/1 wood sash. A wooden deck is located across the front facade.

Individual Resource Status: **Tenant House** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Pool House** **Non-Contributing**

10220 Bendemeer Lane 030-5369-0136

Other DHR Id #: **030-0282**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1810**

The oldest portion of this dwelling is the front, two-story, three-bay portion covered by a side-facing gable roof. Large stone end chimneys are located at the north and south. The stacks have been rebuilt with brick. The one-story, three-bay front porch is covered by a metal-clad hipped roof that is supported by tapered columns with scrolled brackets. A six-pane transom is located above the centrally located entrance, which is flanked by 9/9 wood sash windows. Around 1936, a hyphen was constructed that connected the front section of the house to a separate two-story dwelling that was located about 6 feet to the rear. This section is believed to have been constructed ca. 1830. Smaller shed-roofed additions have been added on the north and west sides of the house. The house was clad with stucco in the 1950s. The older sections of the house are set on a stone foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Barn** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed (4)** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Contributing**
Individual Resource Status: **Chicken House** **Contributing**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 28

10221 Bendemeer Lane 030-5369-0137

Primary Resource Information: **Tenant House, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1979**

Although the core of this dwelling was constructed in the 1920s, it was modified in the late twentieth century and now exhibits a modern appearance. The original section of the dwelling is the two-story center section, which was a room over a room. The north end was later added and then a south end addition was constructed that contained a kitchen. At present, the six-room dwelling is clad with board and batten siding, and is covered by metal-clad shed and gable roofs. A wooden deck has been constructed along the front of the house. Windows are 6/6 wood sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (2)**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Tenant House**

Non-Contributing

Carr Lane

Carr Lane 030-5369-0063

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1870**

This one-and-a-half story, frame dwelling is in ruinous condition. The metal clad gable roof has collapsed on the east end and part of the weatherboard sheathing is missing. All window sashes are missing. A single gable-roofed dormer is located on the front facade. A large brick chimney is located on the east end. One-story frame additions have been constructed to the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Carr Lane

10005 Carr Lane 030-5369-0060

Other DHR Id #: **030-0049**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, 1840**

The central section of this dwelling, which is covered by a metal-clad, side-facing gable roof, is two stories and three bays deep with end chimneys. The roof has deep, overhanging eaves, which may indicate that the roof has been rebuilt. The centrally located entrance features an architrave surround with fluted pilasters and a three light transom. Wooden blocks in the brick above indicate that an entrance porch originally covered the doorway. The window openings, which have architrave surrounds, hold 6/6 wood sash windows and are flanked by paneled shutters. The central section of the house is flanked to either side by two-story wings with side gable roofs and exterior end brick chimneys; a full width screened porch is located across the western wing, which was likely a kitchen. The house is set on a stone foundation. About 1964, additions were constructed on the north side of both wings. One-story hyphens connect to one-story pyramidal roof sections.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 29

10007 Carr Lane 030-5369-0061

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1986**

This one-story, frame dwelling consists of a central section with flanking wings connected by hyphens. The dwelling is clad with vertical wooden siding (T-111) and is set on a concrete foundation. The central section and wings are covered by metal clad hipped roofs. A single interior stone chimney is located on the south side of the house. The western wing contains a garage, while the eastern wing is additional living space. Windows are single pane casements.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (2)**

Non-Contributing

10012 Carr Lane 030-5369-0059

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1980**

One-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling of prefabricated construction. Brick foundation, vertical wooden siding (T-11), centrally located brick chimney. Steeply pitched gable roof with shed dormer. Wooden deck on east and south sides. Attached garage.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

10306 Carr Lane 030-5369-0057

Other DHR Id #: **030-0016**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1810**

Two-and-a-half-story, four-bay stone dwelling with basement level, which contained the kitchen. Covered by side-facing, metal clad gable roof with two gable-roofed dormers and two exterior end stone chimneys. Windows are 9/9 wood sash. Architectural evidence indicates that a gallery was formerly located across the front (south) façade and that an entrance was located in the second bay from the west. This opening has been converted into a window. At present, the main entrance is from the uphill side (rear) of the house. The smokehouse, located at the northwest, has been connected to the house by a one-story hyphen, constructed in the 1960s. A one-story, two-bay wing has also been constructed on the east side of the house, constructed in 1986. The house has a center hall plan and contains very fine interior woodwork.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Spring/Spring House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (2)**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Non-Contributing

10543 Carr Lane 030-5369-0055

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1961**

One-and-a-half, stone dwelling covered by side-facing gable roof of wood shakes. Central and end stone chimneys; gable-roofed and shed dormers. One-story, enclosed porch located on southwest end of house;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 30

slate patio on north side. Pentagonal stone addition on northwest corner of house with large stone chimney on end.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed**
Individual Resource Status: **Stable**
Individual Resource Status: **Guest House**
Individual Resource Status: **Gazebo**

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing

9451 Carr Lane 030-5369-0066

Other DHR Id #: **030-0039**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1825**

Montmorency is a distinguished two-and-a-half-story, five-bay brick dwelling built between 1825 and 1840. The front section of the house is laid in Flemish bond on the front and 5-course American bond on the sides. The house is covered by a side-facing gable roof clad with standing seam metal. Exterior brick chimneys are located on the east and west ends. The centrally located entrance bay, which is surrounded by a bolection moulding, features an 8-panel door a three-light transom above. A one-story, three-bay entrance porch features paired, attenuated and fluted wooden columns and fluted pilasters that carry a full entablature. Windows are 9/6 and 6/6 with jack arches above the windows on the first floor. The rear ell, also two-and-a-half stories in height, is three bays deep with a one-story porch on the east side that has been enclosed. This section is laid in 5-course American bond, covered by a metal-clad gable roof with a single exterior end brick chimney. A modern one-story plus basement wing was constructed on the south end of the house in 1946 and was enlarged in 1993. Details include a metal-clad gable roof and 8/8 vinyl windows. The brick is laid in 5-course American bond.

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**
Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**
Individual Resource Status: **Outbuilding**

Contributing
Contributing
Contributing
Contributing

9484 Carr Lane 030-5369-0065

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1986**

The center portion of this dwelling is of log construction; though the logs appear to be old, this is a modern building. The log section is two-stories, covered by a side-facing gable roof of wooden shakes, and set on a stone foundation. A one-story stone wing, located on the east, is covered by a gable roof of asphalt shingles with a large exterior stone chimney on the east end. A one-story, frame ell has been constructed to the rear of the stone section. The log section is connected to a garage wing by a short, one-story hyphen, which holds the main entrance into the house. The garage, also set on a stone foundation, is sheathed with weatherboards. A single overhead door is located on the west end of the garage. Windows on the dwelling

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 31

are 6/6 sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

9532 Carr Lane 030-5369-0064

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1979**

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame dwelling, side-facing, metal-clad gable roof. Two front gable dormers; one-story wings. Centrally located entrance flanked by window openings. Single interior end brick chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Stable (2)**

Non-Contributing

9582 Carr Lane 030-5369-0062

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1999**

This modern dwelling is of frame construction, sheathed with cementitious boards, and set on a high foundation of cast stone. The house is composed of two sections: a one-story plus basement section that includes large living space, dining room, and kitchen; and a one-and-a-half story section with basement level that contains bedrooms above and a three-bay garage below. Windows are 2/2 wood sash. The house's name, "Copperstack," refers to the centrally located, copper-clad chimney stack.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Carr Lane, North of

Carr Lane 030-5369-0056

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1920**

Two-story, three-bay-wide, frame dwelling, original sheathing of wooden drop siding has been covered with stucco. Side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal pierced by two brick chimneys along the ridge. House is set on stone foundation. Two, one-bay porches centrally located on front and back facades. Windows are wood sash, 6/6.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Silo**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Carr Lane, South of

Carr Lane 030-5369-0058

Primary Resource Information: **Cemetery, 1845**

Small family cemetery containing 6 marked graves. The stone wall around the cemetery has fallen and there has been some damage to the stones.

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 32

Columbia Street

10513 Columbia Street 030-5369-0010

Other DHR Id #: 030-0222

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1960

One-story brick ranch house with side gable roof of asphalt shingles and single interior brick chimney. North end of roof extends to cover carport.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Non-Contributing

Crooked Run Road

2720 Crooked Run Road 030-5369-0143

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1920

This one-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof and has a one-story rear gable ell. A wood deck wraps around the front and west side of the house. Another deck has been constructed on the east side of the ell. The front facade consists of a centrally located entry flanked on the east by two, 1/1 vinyl windows. The house is set on a stone foundation and is sheathed with vinyl siding.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

2734 Crooked Run Road 030-5369-0142

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1990

Although this building incorporates portions that may have been built during the early twentieth century, it has been completely remodeled and exhibits a late twentieth century character. The older part of the house is the one-and-a-half-story, front gable section closest to the road, which is set on a stone foundation. A two-story intersecting gable wing is located at the west end of that section, and is set on a concrete block foundation. A single bay entry porch is located on the south side, and a two-bay entry porch is located on the north side. A two-story tower form is located at the west end of the north porch. The house is clad with vinyl siding and, has 1/1 vinyl windows.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Barn

Non-Contributing

Delaplane Grade Road

2271 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0178

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1970

This one-story, brick ranch-style dwelling is covered by a hipped roof of asphalt shingles. An interior brick chimney and an exterior brick chimney, located on the north end of the house and piercing the roof overhang, are present. Windows are plate glass and 2/2 horizontal sashes. The house has a basement level.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 33

2306 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0179

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 2000**

This one-and-a-half-story, four-bay dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of wooden shingles. A stone chimney is located on the north end of the house. A shed roof, supported by square columns, covers the one-story, three-bay front porch. The central entrance is flanked by two 6/6 windows on the south and a triple set of windows on the north. Two front gable dormers are located on the front of the house and a shed dormer is on the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

2323 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0180

Other DHR Id #: **030-0791**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1830**

The original portion of this stone dwelling are the two southernmost bays on the front facade. Another bay was added to the north end, possibly in the late nineteenth century, creating a central hall plan from the original side-hall plan. A front-gable wing was added on the north end of the dwelling and in the late twentieth century, a one-story, shed-roofed addition was constructed on the east side of the house. The present appearance of the house is that of a center hall dwelling, covered by a side-facing gable roof with a cross-gable wing. The centrally located entrance, covered by a gable roof that is supported by slender paired columns, has five-pane sidelights. Windows are 6/6 and 1/1 and there are three interior brick chimneys. The stone of the dwelling has been reworked and there is evidence that part of it was formerly covered with stucco.

Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Spring/Spring House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Ruins**

Contributing

2350 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0185

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1990**

This one-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a cross gable entry bay centrally located on the front facade. Two front gable dormers are located on the front, as well. One-story, gable-roofed wings are located on the east and west ends of the house. The east end wing holds a two-bay garage, which is accessed from the east end.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shelter**

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 34

2355 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0181

Primary Resource Information: **Tenant House, Stories 2, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, ca 1900**

This two-story, three-bay, stucco-clad I-house is covered by a side-facing, metal-clad roof with a stucco-clad chimney on the north end. The centrally located entrance, which is flanked by 6/6 wood sash windows, is covered by a shed roof that is supported by turned posts. Shed-roofed additions have been built to either side of a one-story gable-roofed addition on the rear. The house is set on a stone foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Tenant House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Stable (2)**

Non-Contributing

2394 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0182

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1917**

The original section of this dwelling is one-and-a-half stories covered by a side-facing gable roof with three shed-roofed dormers and two interior chimneys. Since its original construction, numerous one-story additions had been constructed to the north and east sides. The house is covered with stucco, the roofs are standing seam metal, and windows are 6/6 wood sash and single pane casements.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn (2)**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Meat house**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (3)**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Machine Shed (3)**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Silo**

Contributing

2501 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0184

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, 1999**

This modern, two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, stucco-clad dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with stone end chimneys. The one-story, three-bay porch is supported by square posts. Windows are 9/9 vinyl sashes. A two-story, one-bay frame addition and a one-story stone enclosed porch entry is located at the southeast corner of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Stable**

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 35

2612 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0186

Primary Resource Information: **Stable, Stories 1, Style: Other, 2002**

This stable, the only building on the property at this time, is a one-story building of concrete block construction. It is covered by a metal-clad gable roof with vertical boards in the gable ends. A projecting gable bay is located on the north side of the stable. The building consists of a center aisle with stalls to either side.

Individual Resource Status: **Stable**

Non-Contributing

2691 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0187

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1870**

This one-and-a-half-story, stucco-clad dwelling was originally a school. The three-bay front has been modified by the installation of bay windows to either side of the main entrance. A skylight has been installed in the side-facing gable roof. A single stone chimney is located at the east end of the building.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

2699 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0188

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1970**

This one-story, five-bay brick ranch-style dwelling is covered by a gable roof with a centrally located brick chimney. The centrally located entrance is flanked by window openings holding plate glass and sash windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

2723 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0189

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1970**

This one-story, brick, ranch-style dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof. A three-bay enclosed entrance porch is located on the front (west) facade. A gable roof projection on the north end covers the car port area, which accesses the basement level.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

2766 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0190

Other DHR Id #: **030-0006**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, post 1820**

This dwelling consists of a two-story, three-bay front section with parapet ends walls with inset chimneys,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 36

and a side-passage entry. The entry features four-pane sidelights and a seven-light transom with a fluted pilaster surround. A one-story porch wraps around the northern side of the house, where a secondary entrance is located. The rear, two-story gable ell is of brick construction laid in 5-course American bond. The ell may have been built as early as 1820, with the front section being added around 1831. A two-story, full-width, screened porch is located on the south side. The house is clad with stucco, which in some areas appears to have been scored to resemble stone. The interior retains very fine elaborate woodwork and detailing.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meat house	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Slave Quarters	Contributing

2807 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0191

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1980**

This one-story dwelling is covered by a gable roof with a cross gable wing at the south end. A shed-roofed addition has been added to the rear. The six-bay-wide house is clad with vinyl siding and holds 1/1 windows.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

2825 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0216

Other DHR Id #: **030-0002-0013**

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1870**

This 2-story, 3-bay, frame (vinyl), I-house has a central front gable, a stone foundation and a fine exterior-end stone chimney with brick stack. It appears that it was constructed during the mid- to late-19th century and may have been remodeled during the early 20th century to reflect more Victorian tastes. It also appears to have recently been renovated. Other details include 2/1 vinyl replacement windows, a 3-bay porch with square posts and sawn brackets, louvered shutters, a rear 2-story ell and a side/rear shed-roofed wing.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

2851 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0215

Other DHR Id #: **030-0002-0012**

Primary Resource Information: **Church, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1950**

One-story, 3-bay, concrete block church with 3 side bays, double-leaf 3-panel front doors with surround, fixed steel 12-light windows, and open belfry. According to an inscription in the walk, the building was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 37

completed in 1950. It replaced the original church that was constructed in 1889. It is currently being converted into community space/office space. Other details include: asphalt shingle roof; open belfry; new front porch supports; side/rear addition currently under construction; split-level foundation; and exterior steel plates on the side elevation.

Individual Resource Status: **Church**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing

3005 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0217

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1870**

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stone dwelling is covered by a side-facing, metal-clad gable roof with modern skylights installed on the west side. An exterior end stone chimney is located on the south end of the house (stack is partially rebuilt of brick) and an interior stone chimney is located near the north end. The one-story, three-bay front porch is covered by a hipped roof that is supported by chamfered wooden posts. The centrally located entrance is flanked by 6/6 wood sash windows. A two-story, stucco-clad, gable-roofed ell has been constructed to the rear of the house and is surrounded on the north, east, and south sides by a one-story, hip-roofed addition.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Chicken House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Corncrib**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Tractor Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Silo**

Contributing

3007 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0218

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1984**

This one-story, modern frame dwelling is set on a high basement. The dwelling is clad with T-111 siding and is covered by a pyramidal roof with a domed skylight at the center. A wooden deck is located on the east side of the house and a wooden walkway encircles the house on the south and west sides.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Ruins**

Contributing

3011 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0214

Other DHR Id #: **030-0002-0011**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1868**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 38

Two-story, 2-bay, frame (weatherboard), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) vernacular dwelling, part of which was constructed ca. 1868. The oldest portion is the center portion - a side 2-bay wing was added to the south ca. 1910. The northern wing is more modern -perhaps from the late 1950s-but is of the same architectural design. Details to the original section include a limestone foundation; 6/6-sash windows, an exterior-end stone chimney. The later portions also have stone foundations, similar roofing and siding and 6/6 and 8/8 windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

3023 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0211

Other DHR Id #: **030-0002-0008**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1935**

This 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, frame (stucco), gable-roofed (standing-seam) vernacular dwelling features 2 gable-roofed front dormers and appears to have been constructed in the 1930s or early 1940s. Details include: 5-panel entry on south side, plain frieze and corner boards, central interior flue, 6/6-sash windows, stone foundation, rear shed-roofed dormer, and 1-story shed-roofed concrete block wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Chicken coop**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Earthworks**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Meat house**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

3024 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0210

Other DHR Id #: **030-0002-0007**

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1898**

This 1-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed dwelling was originally a store with the entrance at the front gable end facing south. It has been converted into a dwelling and has the following details: stone foundation, vinyl siding, vinyl 1/1-sash windows, standing-seam metal roof, central interior brick flue, new front porch/deck, and rear/side 1-story addition.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Contributing

3032 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0209

Other DHR Id #: **030-0002-0006**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1920**

Two-story, 3-bay, frame (stuccoed), gable-roofed (standing-seam metal) I-house on a stone foundation. Details include new 6-panel front door; sidelights; new 6-bay wraparound porch on brick pier foundation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 39

with square posts; new 1/1 windows; and rear 2-story gable-roofed addition attached to rear of house with an enclosed breezeway. The rear addition has an exterior-end brick chimney and shed-roofed rear wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

3038 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0208

Other DHR Id #: **030-0002-0005**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1912**

Two-story, 3-bay, hip-roofed (standing-seam metal) double-pile frame dwelling clad in German-lap siding. Architectural details include: stepped window caps, 2 corbelled chimneys, overhanging eaves, formed concrete foundation, 2/2-sash windows with louvered wooden shutters, 4 interior chimneys with corbelled caps, 3-bay front porch with Tuscan columns and 5-paneled front doors with 3-light transom and 2-light sidelights. The only alteration appears to be an enclosed shed-roofed rear porch.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Chicken coop**

Contributing

3049 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0212

Other DHR Id #: **030-0002-0009**

Primary Resource Information: **Manufacturing Facility, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1955**

One-story, aluminum (corrugated metal), gable-roofed (corrugated metal), building with central flue, sliding doors, modern single-light door and paired 1/1 windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Manufacturing Facility**

Non-Contributing

3054 Delaplane Grade Road 030-5369-0213

Other DHR Id #: **030-0002-0010**

Primary Resource Information: **Warehouse, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, 1852**

This property is composed of two, nearly identical, 2-story, vernacular Greek Revival-style brick (5-course American bond) buildings attached by a wooden deck. They were constructed shortly after the railroad line was laid in 1852. The primary entrance to the eastern-most building is at the east gable end. The three-bay facade features a central door flanked by large windows with batten shutters. Architectural details include: a stone foundation; 6/6-sash windows with wood lintels; gable-end returns; three interior brick chimneys; 4-light attic windows; and metal barns over the first floor windows. Historic photographs show a wrap-around deck that once ran along the north side of the building. It has been removed. This building was known as Comps (Company's) Depot and later Comps Warehouse. The building to the west, which is almost identical, but lacks some of the architectural detailing has a wrap-around porch part of which is enclosed. It has a corbelled brick cornice and was known as Roger's Depot and later H. Roger's Warehouse.

Individual Resource Status: **Warehouse**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Store**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 40

Delaplane Grade Road, East of

Delaplane Grade Road, east side 030-5369-0183

Other DHR Id #: 030-0882

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1805**

This dwelling consists of two parts, the earliest constructed in 1805. This two-story, three-bay section, which faces east, is clad with weatherboard and covered by a side facing gable roof. A two-story, gable ell on the rear was probably added around 1900. It is sheathed with German siding and had a one-story, three-bay porch on the south side, which has since fallen in. The house is set on a foundation of stone and brick. The stone chimney located near the intersection of the two gables, is now covered with stucco. No window panes remain in the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Edmonds Lane

10515 Edmonds Lane 030-5369-0054

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1982**

One-story, ranch style dwelling, brick veneer. Central three-bay section holds three-bay entry porch. Flanked to either side by one-story wings. Covered by side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. Single brick chimney located at rear. Windows are 6/6 sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

10565 Edmonds Lane 030-5369-0053

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1982**

Two-story, four-bay, frame dwelling; side-facing gable roof clad with asphalt shingle. House is set on concrete foundation, sheathed with vinyl siding. Vinyl 6/6 windows. Double height entry porch on north side.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

10577 Edmonds Lane 030-5369-0052

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1947**

One-story, frame dwelling that has been covered with stucco. Little original material remains from late twentieth century remodeling. Metal clad gable roofs, new 1/1 and plate glass windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (2)**

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 41

11017 Edmonds Lane 030-5369-0051

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1969**

One-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling with stucco finish. Shed-roofed dormers on east and west sides. One-story wing connects to pyramidal-roofed garage. One-story, three-bay porch on east side, slate floor, turned wooden columns. Windows are 6/6 and 8/12.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Non-Contributing

Federal Street

0621 Federal Street 030-5369-0007

Other DHR Id #: 030-0222

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1880**

The main section of this one-story, frame dwelling is two bays wide and one-bay deep. The house is unusual in that it turns its side to Federal Street, rather than facing onto the street. It is covered by a standing seam gable roof, clad with weatherboards with corner boards, and set on a rubble stone foundation. A vernacular pediment tops the entrance, which is located on the west side of the house. Original windows have been replaced with 1/1 sashes. A single brick flue is located at the center of the roof ridge. Two one-story, shed-roofed additions have been made to the dwelling, one on the east side and one on the north side. The rear (north) addition holds a bathroom. The eastern addition, which at one point may have been an open porch, serves as the main entrance into the house. Windows in this section of the house are 6/6 wood sash. Both additions are clad with drop siding. The northern addition is set on stone, while the eastern addition is set on a concrete foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (2)**

Contributing

0622 Federal Street 030-5369-0034

Other DHR Id #: 030-0203

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1825**

The present appearance of this two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling is the result of several building campaigns. Local histories indicate that the house burned in the late 1800s and a WPA report completed on this dwelling, the house was renovated around 1900. The house is comprised of a four-bay wide, side-facing gable wing section with a front-facing gable wing at the north end. The house exhibits little decoration, though a simple moulded cornice, cornerboards, and gable end returns are used. A one-story, three-bay porch runs along the front of the side-facing gable section of the house. The main entrance to the house, located in the northernmost bay of the side-gable section, features a five panel door with a two-light transom above. Windows, which are 1/1 replacements, feature simple architrave surrounds. Another covered entrance is located at the south end of the house and an enclosed, shed-roofed entrance on the north is said to have been served as a separate entrance for Dr. Settle's patients. The house is set on a high foundation of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 42

stone. The house is sheathed with single yellow pine boards that have been milled to appear as two weatherboards. A two-and-a-half-story gable ell has been constructed to the rear. There is a stone chimney with brick stack on the south end of the ell. Access into the basement is located at the west end of the ell. The house may have evolved from a three bay, center hall dwelling with a rear gable ell. The interior now exhibits a modified floorplan but retains such Federal era details as bull's eye corner blocks above the doorways. In the late twentieth century the house underwent renovation, which preserved much of the original material and appearance of the house. Modifications included the installation of 1/1 windows and picture windows on the south end of the gable ell.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Meat house**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

0625 Federal Street 030-5369-0008

Other DHR Id #: **030-0213**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1810**

This two-story dwelling consists of several sections built at different times. The earliest portions of the dwelling, built in the early nineteenth century, are the northern three bays along the street and the rear, now attached, log building, which was formerly a separate kitchen with a large stone chimney on the east end. In its present form, which was probably achieved in the mid to late nineteenth century, the house appears as a front-facing gable and side wing dwelling with a rear, two-story hyphen connecting to the log building. A full-width, 1-story, 3-bay porch is located across the front facade. The dwelling is set on a stone foundation, covered with aluminum siding, and has 6/6 wood windows. A bay window has been installed on the front facade, which formerly held two entrance doors. A large stone chimney is located on the rear (east) of the front-gable wing. Earlier pictures of the dwelling show that the stack of this chimney had been rebuilt with brick. The present owner has had the brick stack replaced with a stone stack. A one-story screen porch is located on the south side of the hyphen.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (2)**

Non-Contributing

0634 Federal Street 030-5369-0033

Other DHR Id #: **030-0222**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1820**

This two-story, four-bay dwelling is clad with beaded weatherboard siding and covered by a standing seam, side-facing, gable roof. A pedimented portico covers the entrance, which is located in the southernmost bay. Another entrance is located in the third bay from the south end of the house, but it does not appear to be used currently. The gable roof of the porch is supported by square wooden posts set on a stone pier foundation. An exterior chimney is located at the south end of the house; it is stone with a brick stack. A similar chimney is located on the south end of a small shed addition, which has been constructed to the rear of the house on

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 43

the south end. Another shed-roofed addition has been constructed on the rear of the house on the north end; it has a stone and brick chimney on the north end. A bulkhead entrance to the basement level.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

0635 Federal Street 030-5369-0009

Other DHR Id #: **030-0222**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca 1840**

This two-story frame dwelling features a three-bay front facade with a centrally located porticoed entrance. The front-facing gable roof of the portico is supported by wooden columns set on a raised porch. The entrance is a single leaf paneled door with a transom. Windows are 9/6 and 6/6 wood sash with wooden shutters. The house, which is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal, is set on a stone foundation. Two large stone chimneys are located at each end of the house. The house is clad with weatherboard. A shed-roofed addition and porch, now enclosed, have been constructed to the rear of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Servant Quarters**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Office**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

0640 Federal Street 030-5369-0032

Other DHR Id #: **030-0222**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1840**

This two-story, three-bay dwelling is covered by a hipped roof of standing seam metal. Two brick interior chimneys pierce the roof near its ridge. The house is clad with asbestos shingles and is set on a stone foundation. A one-story, full-width porch is located along the front facade. The centrally located entrance features a four-panel door with sidelights (3-light, fixed) and a transom above (5-light fixed). The decoration on the house is limited, but includes a simple, but handsome cornice. Brackets are located along the cornice of the porch roof, which is supported by square wooden posts. The porch is set on a concrete slab. A gable ell has been constructed onto the rear of the house at the north end. A brick flue is located at the west end of the ell. A small shed addition and a hipped-roof addition have also been constructed on the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

0646 Federal Street 030-5369-0031

Other DHR Id #: **030-0222**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1820**

This two-story, three-bay frame house is covered by a side-facing gable roof. A large stone chimney, now covered with stucco, is located on the south end of the house. The stack of the chimney, which has been

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 44

rebuilt of brick, appears originally to have stood free of the house. A one-story, three-bay porch is located over the northern two bays of the front facade with the entrance is located in the northernmost bay. The hipped-roofed of the porch is supported by turned posts. The porch is set on a concrete foundation. The foundation of the house, which is now covered with stucco, is probably stone. The house is currently clad with aluminum siding. A two-story, shed-roofed addition has been constructed to the rear of the house. A brick chimney is located on the south end of this addition, as is another shed-roofed addition.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

0649 Federal Street 030-5369-0011

Other DHR Id #: **030-0190**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1820**

The earliest portion of this house, which faces onto the street and is covered by a side-facing gable roof, appears to have been constructed in the early nineteenth century as a one- or one-and-a-half-story house. The roof was then raised, probably in the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century, to add a second story and a one-and-a-half story rear gable ell. At present, the house is clad with asbestos shingle and the roof is clad with standing seam metal. An enclosed one-story, three-bay porch, covered by a hipped roof, is located across the front facade. A large stone chimney with brick stack is located on the north end of the house. Windows are 6/6 wood sash. The house is set on a stone foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Workshop**

Contributing

0652 Federal Street 030-5369-0030

Other DHR Id #: **030-0222**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1840**

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame dwelling was probably constructed in the first half of the nineteenth century. Its front facade features a centrally located entrance flanked by two 6/6 windows. The hipped roof of the one-story porch, located across the front facade, is supported by turned wooden columns. The house is set on a stone foundation. A one-story frame, gable-roofed addition has been constructed on the rear of the house. Part of this is set on a high stone foundation. A shed-roofed addition, housing an enclosed porch, is set on a high foundation of concrete block. The house is clad with stucco and all roofs are covered with standing seam metal. A single brick flue is located near the junction of the front section of the house and the rear gable wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 45

0653 Federal Street 030-5369-0012

Other DHR Id #: 030-0222

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1960**

This two-story, frame dwelling is clad with vinyl siding, covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingle, and has a single brick chimney on the north side. The entrance is located in a small shed-roofed bay at the northwest corner. Two overhead doors on the front facade (west) give access to the garage.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

0657 Federal Street 030-5369-0013

Other DHR Id #: 030-0222

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, ca 1929**

This frame, two-story dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. The three-bay front features a centrally located entrance, which is reached by double-sided stone steps and is surrounded by fluted pilasters and arched pediment. An exterior chimney is located on the south end of the house and an interior chimney is located along the roof ridge. Both chimneys are of stone. The house rests on a stone foundation. The house currently is clad with vinyl siding. A one-story wing, covered by a hipped roof, is located on the south end of the house. Though originally this space may have served as a porch, it is now enclosed. Another small, one-story, hip-roofed addition is located on the back of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Workshop**

Contributing

0658 Federal Street 030-5369-0029

Other DHR Id #: 030-0222

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1820**

The earliest part of this two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling is the three-bay log section at the north end of the house. This section was probably originally one-and-a-half stories with an exterior end stone chimney on the south end, and a single entrance flanked by window openings. The two-bay log section, supposed to originally have functioned as a workshop, was then added and consisted of a single entrance and one window opening. A post on the front facade indicates where the two sections were joined. This chronology of construction also explains the placement of the large stone chimney in the center of the house. The house was later covered by weatherboards, a second story added, and a kitchen added to the rear. The roof was modified, giving the house a saltbox appearance. In the late-twentieth century, the house was remodeled. The log construction of the first floor level was exposed on the front facade, new stucco was applied to the other sections of the house, a two-story, shed-roofed section connecting to another two-story gable roof wing were constructed to the rear of the house, which modified the "saltbox" roofline into a side-facing gable roof with weatherboards in the gable ends. Both front entrances were retained and windows are 6/6 wood sash.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 46

A shed-roofed dormer was placed on the rear of the gable roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Corncrib/shed**

Contributing

0661 Federal Street 030-5369-0014

Other DHR Id #: **030-0222**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1953**

This 2-story, 3-bay, brick dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof and features a centrally located entrance. The door surround is a simplified version of the one used at 657 Federal Street. It has fluted pilasters with an arched pediment above. Concrete steps lead to the front door from the street. Windows are 6/6 and 8/8 wood sash. A single brick flue is located on the north end of the house. One-story, shed-roofed wings are located on the north and south ends of the house. The northern wing is an open porch (3-bays by 1-bay) with square post supports, while the south wing has been enclosed with aluminum siding. The wings are set on brick foundations. A small shed-roofed service entrance is located at the rear of the house. A slate patio has been constructed at the rear, as well.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

0662 Federal Street 030-5369-0028

Other DHR Id #: **030-0222**

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling/Store, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1890**

This two-and-a-half story frame building was originally constructed as a store with boarding rooms above. The front elevation contains an entrance on the south end, which formerly led to the upper rooms, while a store front entrance with double-leaf paneled doors and transom above flanked by large 2/2 windows with pocket shutters is located in the northernmost bays. The building is clad with drop siding and covered by a front-facing gable roof with decorative brackets in the eave and along the cornice. Wooden siding fills the gable end, which also holds a distinctive oval louvered vent. Cornerboards and gable end returns on the rear facade are other notable details on the building. A one-story, three-bay porch is located across the front of the building. It is covered by a low-pitched hipped roof of standing seam metal and is supported by wooden posts. Decorative brackets are located under the roof eave. The building is set on a high foundation of stone.

The interior of the store area, which also served as the post office, was comprised of two rooms with shelving. The configuration of the upper floor, reached by a flight of stairs at the south end of the building, was a double loaded corridor with three rental rooms on each side. Recent renovation of the building has restored some of the character defining elements of the building including the drop siding and original store entrance. Stucco formerly covered the front facade including the pediment in the gable end. The porch had been removed, but was reconstructed. The floorplan of the building has been modified for use as a single

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 47

family dwelling. A one-story addition is being constructed on the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Dwelling/Store**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

0667 Federal Street 030-5369-0015

Other DHR Id #: **030-0222**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca 1820**

This 2-story, 2-bay, side passage dwelling was built in the early nineteenth century. Though some of its original details are obscured by the installation of vinyl siding, notable elements include the double-leaf front door, and the large stone chimney, now stuccoed, on the south end. Windows are large 9/6 and 6/6 wood sashes. The side facing gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. A one-story, two-bay porch is located along the front facade. Its shed roof is supported by tapered wooden columns. The high stone foundation of the porch appears to have been rebuilt. A one-story, gable roof addition with a wooden deck has been constructed at the northeast corner behind the house. This addition appears to date from the late twentieth century.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

0668 Federal Street 030-5369-0027

Other DHR Id #: **030-0222**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1830**

This two-story frame dwelling is three-bays wide and is covered by a standing seam, side-facing gable roof. A large chimney of stucco covered stone with a rebuilt brick stack is located on the south end of the house. A one-story porch, covered by a shed roof supported by tapered wooden posts, is located across the front facade. The centrally located entrance is accessed from the porch. A one-and-a-half-story frame wing is located on the south end of the house. It is also covered by a side-facing gable roof and has a brick chimney located near the center of the roof ridge line. The house is currently clad with vinyl siding, though beaded weatherboards were noted on the exterior wall surface on the porch. A one-story, shed-roofed addition has been constructed to the rear (west) of the house. It is set on a foundation of concrete blocks and features two open bays and an enclosed section.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (2)**

Non-Contributing

0669 Federal Street 030-5369-0016

Other DHR Id #: **030-0222**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1961**

This one-story, four-bay dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingle, clad with vinyl siding, and rests on a concrete foundation. Windows are vertical 3/1 wood sash. There is a single concrete

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 48

block flue located on the rear interior. The house also has a basement level.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

0673 Federal Street 030-5369-0017

Other DHR Id #: **030-0222**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca 1830**

This two-story, six-bay dwelling was constructed in two phases. The southern three bays, which includes the entry bay, appears to be the earlier section probably constructed in the early nineteenth century. A center ridge chimney, now stuccoes, was originally most likely an exterior end chimney on this section. By the late nineteenth century, the two-story, three-bay section on the north was added. A modern brick chimney is located on the north end of this section. Together, these two sections form what appears to be a center passage house. The junction of the two forms can be seen on the front facade where a vertical joint is visible.

The one-bay entry portico is raised on piers and features a double-sided stair and paired square columns. The entrance features a multi-light transom and sidelights. The house is clad with weatherboard and the side-facing gable roof is clad with standing seam metal. The high stone foundation of the house has been covered with stucco, though stone is still visible on the rear. A one-story, shed-roofed screen porch has been constructed across the rear of the house. It is 8-bays wide by 3-bays deep and is set on a concrete block foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

0674 Federal Street 030-5369-0026

Other DHR Id #: **030-0222**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1820**

The earliest part of this dwelling is the southernmost three bays, which are of log construction. This one-and-a-half-story section is clad with stucco, covered by a standing seam side-facing gable roof, and has a large stone chimney located at the south end. The centrally located entrance is covered by a hip-roofed portico, formerly an enclosed porch. The windows and original door have been replaced. A one-and-a-half story addition, constructed during the late twentieth century, has been constructed on the north end of the dwelling. Prior to this addition, a one-story garage wing was located on this end of the house. This wing is also covered by a side-facing gable roof, which is slightly lower than the original roof, and has a chimney located on the north end. An entrance is located at the northeast corner within an inset porch. Additions have also been made to the rear of the building including a large wooden deck, a one-story projecting gable wing, and a shed-roofed dormer and a gable-roofed dormer.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 49

0677 Federal Street 030-5369-0018

Other DHR Id #: 030-0202

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca 1820**

This one-story, three-bay brick dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof. Stone steps lead to the single leaf entrance door, topped by a four-light transom, is located in the northernmost bay of the house. The house is laid in Flemish bond on the front facade and 7-course American on the sides and rear. Windows are small 6/6 wood sash. Details on the house include a simple brick cornice with wooden end blocks. The brick of the house has been painted white. A one-story addition is located on the south end of the house. Previous surveys indicate that this addition is of log construction. It is clad with weatherboard and has a metal gable roof. A secondary entrance is located in this section. A gable ell has been constructed to the rear of this wing.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Guest House**

Non-Contributing

0678 Federal Street 030-5369-0025

Other DHR Id #: 030-0222

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 2, Style: Gothic Revival, 1893**

This two-story schoolhouse, constructed at the end of the nineteenth century, exhibits characteristics of the Gothic Revival style. The building is covered by a metal-clad, steeply pitched cross gable roof. The main entrance on the front facade is located in a projecting gable bay. The school is clad with stucco. In the late twentieth century, the school was purchased for use by the Ashby Inn. The building was heavily renovated at that time; a new rear section of the building was constructed featuring projecting gable wings with double balconies.

Individual Resource Status: **School**

Contributing

0684 Federal Street 030-5369-0024

Other DHR Id #: 030-0222

Primary Resource Information: **Church, Stories 1, Style: Gothic Revival, 1892**

The stucco-clad frame church is distinguished by a tall, one-story section covered by a front-facing gable roof, which houses the sanctuary, and a tall belfry located at the southeast corner. A double-leaf entrance with an pointed arch surround and stained glass transom is located in the belfry, which is covered by a pyramidal roof with bell cast eaves. The belfry roof is covered with pressed metal shingles, while the rest of the church roofs are clad with standing seam metal. The front gable end, which features decorative wooden brackets under its eave, holds three pointed arch openings with wooden tracery windows of stained glass. Another entrance, also with pointed arch surround, is located on the north side of the church. Projecting gable roofs along the north and south sides mark the transept. The building sits on a high stone foundation. A small sacristy addition is located on the west end.

Individual Resource Status: **Church**

Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 50

0687 Federal Street 030-5369-0019

Other DHR Id #: 030-0222

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca 1810**

This two-story, five-bay brick dwelling is a good example of Federal era architecture in the village of Paris. Its balance design includes a centrally located entrance with an elliptical fanlight above, sidelights, and classically inspired door surround. Though the main surface of the house has been covered with stucco, the brick jack arches above the windows and the arch above the entrance are still visible. The two exterior end chimneys have also been clad with stucco, as has the high foundation, which is most likely stone. The side-facing gable roof with overhanging eaves is clad with standing seam metal. Windows are 6/6 wood sash. The house includes a basement level. A one-story, shed-roofed addition has been constructed to the rear of the house. It is clad with drop siding and set on a concrete block foundation. A concrete block flue is located at the south end of this addition.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

0688 Federal Street 030-5369-0023

Other DHR Id #: 030-0222

Primary Resource Information: **Store, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1850**

This building, now an office and partially used for storage, functioned for many years as one of the village's grocery stores. The one-and-a-half-story frame building is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a front-facing gable wing on the north end. The building is set on a stone foundation and is clad with weatherboards with cornerboards. The wide cornice board features paneled returns at the gable ends, a possible influence of the Greek Revival style. The front facade is composed of two distinct elements--the northernmost three bays hold a centrally located double-leaf entrance flanked by large 2/2 windows. The windows of the storefront retain faint remnants of painted advertisements. The southern two bays of the building lead into the area now used as an office. A single leaf entrance is flanked on the north by a single 6/6 window. The roof over this section of the building is uneven in slope, which may indicate that the roof was raised at some time, though no other indications of this were observed. Because of the slope of the lot, the basement level of the building is above ground at the back (west). Sliding wood doors located at the basement level on the gable wing opens into a garage area.

Individual Resource Status: **Store**

Contributing

0692 Federal Street 030-5369-0022

Other DHR Id #: 030-0188

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Federal, ca 1830**

The original section of this house was built of stone and consisted of the three northernmost bays and the large exterior end chimney on the north end. The one bay addition on the south side of the house, noted by a distinctive joint in the stucco, was probably an early addition and does not seem to be built of stone. It is covered by a gable roof of uneven slope, which may indicate that this part of the roof was raised at some point. The exterior end chimney on the south, now stuccoed, appears to be stone below with a brick stack

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 51

above. The front facades of both sections are now covered with stucco, while the south end is sheathed with vinyl siding. A two-story gable ell, possibly a late nineteenth century addition, extends off the rear of the front section of the house. It features a stone chimney at its west end. A one-story shed-roofed wing is located on the north side of the ell; this wing is enclosed with double rows of wings and vinyl siding. Another two-story addition, much more modern in its appearance, is located at the west end of the ell. These additions are all clad with vinyl siding and have metal covered roofs. Local histories indicate that the columns on the front portico were taken from the original Ashby Tavern (30-61) when that building was destroyed in 1939. Currently, the building is operated as a restaurant and inn.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

0694 Federal Street 030-5369-0045

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1940**

This one-and-a-half frame building was constructed in 1940 on the site of the former Watts-Ashby Tavern (30-61). The building is sheathed with drop siding and has a steeply pitched gable roof with cross gable wing at its southern end. Windows are 6/6 wood sash and large 2/2 storefront types. A one-story shed roofed addition has been constructed across the back of the building, part of which appears at one time to have been an open porch but since enclosed. A shed dormer and a gable-roofed dormer are also located on the rear of the building. Two brick flues are located on the rear interior.

Individual Resource Status: **Dwelling/Store**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

0696 Federal Street 030-5369-0046

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1940**

In 1940, Norman Ashby opened a service station and motel at this location. The motel consisted of individual cottages. This residence was created when about four of these cottages were moved together. The resulting dwelling is a one-story frame building with projecting gable front wings and a connecting hyphen between which holds a centrally located entrance with a concrete stoop and gable roof overhang supported by square posts. Windows are 6/6 wood sash, the roof is clad with standing seam metal. The dwelling is set on a poured concrete foundation. A single brick flue is located on the interior rear. Small shed additions have been constructed on the rear, as has a raised wooden deck.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 52

0697 Federal Street 030-5369-0020

Other DHR Id #: **030-0222**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1940**

Modern, 2-story frame dwelling clad with vinyl siding. Intersecting gable roof of asphalt shingles. One-story wraparound porch features turned columns and is raised on wooden post supports. A single brick chimney is located on the north end of the house. The above ground basement is clad with brick.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Franklin Farms Road

9538 Franklin Farms Road 030-5369-0164

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1975**

This one-story dwelling is set on a high brick basement. The L-shaped house is covered by intersecting gable roofs. A brick chimney is located near the intersection of the rooflines. A wooden deck wraps around the east and north sides of the house. The house is clad with brick and wooden siding cut to look like log siding.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

9539 Franklin Farms Road 030-5369-0162

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1940**

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling is covered by a metal-clad gable roof with a front-gable dormer on the east and west sides. A hipped roof, supported by tapered columns set on piers, covers the one-story, three-bay front porch. A hip-roofed, two-bay porch is located on the rear facade. The centrally located entry is flanked by paired 1/1 sash windows. The house is clad with stucco.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

9550 Franklin Farms Road 030-5369-0163

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 2000**

This modern, two-story dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof, the eave of which extends on the south side to cover a three-bay porte cochere. The entrance to the house, which is located off the porte cochere, holds a double-leaf door flanked by plate glass windows. This part of the house is clad with vertical wooden siding, while the lower, one-story wings are clad with buff colored brick. The two-bay garage is accessed at the west end of the house. A single brick chimney is located on the rear interior. A wooden deck has been built across the rear of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 53

Franklin Lane

3267 Franklin Lane 030-5369-0161

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, 1998**

This modern brick dwelling consists of a central two-and-a-half-bay, five-story, hip-roofed section flanked on the east and west by one-a-and-a-half, gable-roofed wings with cross gable wings that project to the south. The centrally located, double-height entry bay holds an arched, recessed opening that holds a double-leaf entrance. A Palladian-motif window is located on the second story level. The entry bay, as well as the projecting cross gable wings, features cast stone quoins and a modillioned cornice. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sash. Two large brick chimneys are located on the side and rear of the house. The three-bay garage is accessed from the west end.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Machine Shed (2)**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Silo**

Non-Contributing

Gap Run Road

0708 Gap Run Road 030-5369-0043

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1966**

This vernacular, one-story frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. The house, which appears to be of prefabricated construction, is clad with vinyl siding and also holds vinyl windows of 6/6 and 8/8 pane configuration. A three-bay inset porch, covered by a shed roof supported by turned wooden columns, is located at the southeast corner of the dwelling. The primary entrance is located off the porch, while a secondary entrance is located at the northeast corner of the house. The house is set on a concrete block foundation and has a basement level.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

0716 Gap Run Road 030-5369-0044

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1890**

This two-story, three-bay wide, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. A front-facing cross gable on the main facade features decoratively shaped wooden shingles (fish-scale and diamond) in the gable end. The house also features a wide, plain cornice board and corner boards. The entrance, centrally located on the front facade, features a replacement door with sidelights. A full-width porch covered by a hipped roof is located across the front facade. The northernmost two bays have been enclosed with 6-pane windows and weatherboards. A single brick chimney is located at the north end of the roof ridge. The house is set on a stone foundation and is clad with weatherboards. Windows on the dwelling are 2/2 wood, and a bay window has been constructed on the south end of the house. A one-and-a-half frame addition has been constructed to the rear (northwest) of the house. On the southwest, the addition

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 54

holds a 5-bay open porch and two gable dormers; a large exterior brick chimney is located on the northwest end. Sets of French doors with transoms open onto the porch. The northeast side of the addition is clad with a brick veneer.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

1040 Gap Run Road 030-5369-0048

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1830**

This dwelling consists of three distinctive sections. The main, two-and-a-half-story section, four bays wide and two bays deep, is of stone and brick construction with a stucco finish. This section is covered by a metal gable roof that is pierced by two interior end chimneys. A one-story, three-bay pedimented entrance porch is located on the southeast side of the house, while a smaller secondary entrance bay is located at the northeast corner. A two-story addition, probably built after the mid-nineteenth century, is located on the west end of the house. It is clad with both stucco and weatherboard. Large stone steps are located on the west end of the addition, which may have been a dismount or the foundation of a structure. A single brick chimney (6 course American) is located on this addition. A one-story, frame and stucco addition forms an ell off the back of the main section of the house. The addition has a metal gable roof with a single brick interior chimney. Windows on the house are 2/2 and 6/6 wood sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Machine Shed (2)**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Silo**

Contributing

Gap Run Road, West of

Gap Run Road, west side 030-5369-0049

Other DHR Id #: **030-0048**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1840**

The central portion of this dwelling, known as Ovoka, is two stories, five bays wide, and is clad with stucco. A side-facing metal clad gable roof, pierced by two ridge chimneys and two interior rear chimneys, covers this section. The most striking feature of the house is its double-height portico with Doric columns, full entablature, and lunette window in the pediment. Added during the early twentieth century, the portico and other features give the house a predominantly Colonial Revival appearance. The centrally located entrance features an elliptical fan light with three-pane sidelights. Rounded fluted engaged columns flank the door opening. One-and-a-half-story wings, dating from the early twentieth century, have been constructed to either side of the central section. The north wing has three bays wide, while the south wing is five-bays wide

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 55

and contains a below grade garage. Each features front and rear dormers. A two-story rear ell has also been added.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling (2)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Barn (2)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Shed (2)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Gazebo	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Silo (2)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Cemetery	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Dwelling	Contributing

Jacksontown Road

10206 Jacksontown Road 030-5369-0144

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, ca 1937**

This is a one-and-a-half-story, Dutch Colonial-style frame dwelling. The five-bay front, which is covered by a gambrel roof of asphalt shingles, features a centrally located entrance flanked by two 6/6 wood windows and three gable front dormers. The house is of brick painted white with horizontal wood siding in the gable ends. A cross wing, also covered by a gambrel roof, is located on the rear of the dwelling.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Secondary Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Garage	Contributing

10219 Jacksontown Road 030-5369-0145

Other DHR Id #: **030-0536**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, 1874**

This two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing, metal-clad gable roof with a stone chimney on the north end, and is set on a stone foundation. The two-bay front (east) facade of the original (central) section features an entrance in the south bay and a 6/6 window in the north bay. A one-story, two-bay porch raised on stone piers leads to the entrance. An historic one-bay frame addition, built on the north end of the house, features a stone chimney at the north end. A more recent frame addition has been constructed on the south end of the house. The house was renovated in the 1980s.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Stable	Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 56

10308 Jacksontown Road 030-5369-0146

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 2000**

This modern, brick dwelling is one-story in height and consists of a central three-bay section flanked by two, two-bay-wide projecting wings featuring brick quoins. Metal-clad hipped roofs cover each of these sections. A gable-roofed hyphen connects to the garage wing on the north end. Windows are large 12/9 with row lock lintels with cast stone keystones.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Guest House**

Non-Contributing

10339 Jacksontown Road 030-5369-0148

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1989**

This one-story plus basement dwelling is covered by intersecting gable roofs. The frame house is set on a high concrete foundation and is sheathed with board and batten siding. A single brick chimney is located at the east end of the dwelling and a one-bay garage is accessed from the south.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

10359 Jacksontown Road 030-5369-0149

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1955**

This one-story, three-bay brick dwelling is covered by a metal-clad, side facing gable roof. A concrete block chimney is located at the east end of the house. The centrally located entrance is flanked by a picture window on the east and paired 1/1 windows on the west. A shed-roofed enclosed porch area is located on the east end of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

10371 Jacksontown Road 030-5369-0150

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1985**

This one-story, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a projecting gable wing that holds a one-bay garage. The house is clad with board and batten siding and a single brick chimney is located on the interior.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pool House**

Non-Contributing

10417 Jacksontown Road 030-5369-0152

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1960**

This one-story, stucco-clad, ranch-style dwelling is covered by a metal-clad gable roof. A stone chimney is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 57

located on the north interior, while two brick chimneys are located on the rear. An extension of the roof projects over the entrance, located on the east side of the house. Windows are single and paired 6/6 sash.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House	Non-Contributing

10425 Jacksontown Road 030-5369-0154

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1990**

This one-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with two front gable dormers. A shed extension of the roof covers the one-story, four-bay porch on the northeast facade. The house is set on a high stone basement and a stone chimney is located at the west end of the house.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing

10427 Jacksontown Road 030-5369-0153

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1990**

This resource is a two-story, three-bay dwelling covered by a side-facing gable roof. A raised, one-story, three-bay, shed-roofed porch is located across the front (east) facade. One-story, one-bay entrance porches, covered by gable roofs, are located on the north and south ends of the house. A stone chimney is located on the north end. The house is clad with vinyl siding and the windows are 8/8 vinyl sashes.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
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10445 Jacksontown Road 030-5369-0155

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1968**

The original portion of this dwelling is the one-story, hip-roofed section. There is a projecting shed-roofed bay on the northeast side, which serves as an entry. A gable-roofed wing was added to the northwest end of the house in the 1970s. The house is clad with vertical flush board siding, has vinyl 6/6 windows, and one brick chimney on the interior rear.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
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10475 Jacksontown Road 030-5369-0156

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1990**

This modern, two-story dwelling consists of a side-gable section with a rear gable ell. Entry is through a shed-roofed porch on the south end of the house. A stone chimney is located at the east end of the side-gable section and two front-gable dormers are located on the east side of the ell. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 58

house is clad with vinyl siding and has vinyl 6/6 windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

10537 Jacksontown Road 030-5369-0157

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1930**

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling features a side bay entrance that is covered by a shed roof. Two front gable dormers are located on the front and rear of the house's side-facing gable roof. A large stone chimney is located in the center of the roof ridge. A one-story, shed-roofed, screened porch is located across the rear of the house. The house is clad with stucco with horizontal wood siding in the gable ends. Windows are 6/6 wood sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (2)**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Corncrib**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Chicken House (2)**

Non-Contributing

Jacksontown Road, South of

Jacksontown Road, south of 030-5369-0151

Other DHR Id #: **030-0368**

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1854**

The rectangular school, currently in a state of severe deterioration, is constructed of random rubble stone with a clay mortar and stucco cladding. The building, which was one story in height, was formerly covered by a gable roof. The roof has been removed and only the side walls of the building remain. The front façade of the building (northeast elevation) is marked by four openings. The single-leaf entry openings are located in the two center bays, flanked by single window openings. The northwest and southeast elevations, each a single bay wide, are pierced by a window opening. The southwest elevation is symmetrical to the northeast elevation, pierced by four window openings.

Individual Resource Status: **School**

Contributing

Jacksontown Road, West of

Jacksontown Road, west side 030-5369-0158

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

This two-story, two-bay house is covered by a side-facing metal-clad gable roof and has a two-story, two-bay rear ell addition. A one-story, concrete block addition, covered by a hipped roof, is located across the north side of the house and serves as an entry porch. The dwelling, now clad with stucco, has a stone chimney at the west end, where another one-story addition has been constructed. The house is set on a stone foundation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 59

and has 2/2 and 6/6 wood sash windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Machine Shed**

Contributing

John S. Mosby Highway/Winchester Road

John S. Mosby Highway/Winchester Road, southwest of 030-5369-0047

Primary Resource Information: **Cemetery, 1810**

The Hicks Cemetery, located southwest of the intersection of the Mosby Highway (Route 50) and Winchester Road (Route 17), contains approximately 20 grave sites. The cemetery lot is heavily overgrown with weeds, shrubs, and vines. Most grave markers are broken and lying on the ground or against trees. There are also some tablet markers, only one of which appears to be intact and in its original location. At present, a barbed wire fence and remnants of a stone wall surround the cemetery site, which is located in the middle of a field.

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing

John Marshall Highway

10030 John Marshall Highway 030-5369-0127

Other DHR Id #: **030-0060**

Primary Resource Information: **Mixed:Commerce/Domestic, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1760**

At the time of this survey, Yew Hill was undergoing a detailed and sensitive restoration. This restoration seeks to restore the house, as much as possible, to its mid-eighteenth century appearance. This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay wide timber frame ordinary is set on a stone foundation, is covered by a steeply pitched gable roof, and is sheathed with beaded weatherboard. Recent analysis of the roof framing has indicated that the building originally was covered by a clipped gable roof, which will be restored. The full-width front porch is covered by a shed roof with flared eaves that are supported by chamfered square posts. Large exterior stone chimneys are located on the north and stone ends of the building. The front façade consists of a centrally located entrance flanked by an original 9/9 wood sash window on the north and another entry door on the south. Recent investigations, however, have determined that the southern entry was originally a window opening and was modified as an entrance around 1808. The opening will be restored as a window. A covered porch, located at the southeast corner of the ordinary, has been enclosed. In the mid-twentieth century, the detached kitchen (ca. 1850) was attached to the southwest corner of the building and a one-story, shed-roofed addition was constructed across the full width of the rear of the ordinary. Much of the original material and character of this building is intact.

Individual Resource Status: **Smoke/Meat House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Mixed:Commerce/Domestic**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 60

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Archaeological Site (2)	Contributing

10278 John Marshall Highway 030-5369-0129

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1960**

This one-story, five-bay stone dwelling is covered by a hipped roof with a projecting front gable on the south side. A stone chimney is located near the center of the roofline. A shed roof covers the carport on the east end of the house. Windows are plate glass and 6/6 wood sashes.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Secondary Dwelling	Non-Contributing

10280 John Marshall Highway 030-5369-0128

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

The earliest section of this dwelling was constructed around 1900, although the house was heavily altered in the 1930s and later. The dwelling consists of a two-story section covered by a side-facing gable roof and a two-story, rear gable ell. The house was covered with stucco in the 1930s and the front porch is a mid-to-late twentieth century reconstruction. Windows on the house are 2/2 horizontal sash. A brick chimney is located on the east end of the front section of the house.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed (2)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Meat house	Contributing

10282 John Marshall Highway 030-5369-0130

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1930**

This one-and-a-half-story vernacular bungalow is three-bays wide and is covered by a pyramidal roof with a shed-roofed dormer on the front. A shed roof, supported by thick square posts, covers the single bay front porch. The centrally located entrance is flanked by 1/1 windows. This section of the house is set on a stone foundation. A rear, one-story, two-bay addition is covered by a gable roof.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 61

John Mosby Highway

10298 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5369-0006

Other DHR Id #: 030-05351

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1812

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay wide stone dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. A large exterior chimney is located on the east end. The entrance to the house, recessed and located off-center, consists of double leaf, two panel doors and a handsome architrave surround. The window openings hold 6/6 wood sash on the first level and small, 6-pane hinged windows on the upper level. A stone patio and terrace are located at the front of the house. Several additions have been constructed to the house. A patio and exterior stair to the second floor are located on the west end of house; these were added in the 1990s. The patio features wooden lattice and railings. In the 1930s, a frame hyphen was constructed connecting the main portion of the house to the former meat house. A one-story stone cottage was constructed east of the main house and connected by an open breezeway with turned columns. In the early 1990s, the rear wing of the house was raised to 2-stories and the breezeway to the east was enclosed.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Guest House

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Dairy

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Barn (2)

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Corncrib/barn

Contributing

10436 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5369-0005

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1990

This brick clad dwelling features a two-story central section flanked by one-story wings. A double-height, pedimented portico with fluted columns is located across the full width of the center section.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Non-Contributing

10509 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5369-0021

Other DHR Id #: 030-0188

Primary Resource Information: Workshop, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1950

This carpentry workshop complex consists of several building sections including an office, storage area, and fabrication workshop. The office section, located at the northeast corner, is a one-story concrete block building clad with aluminum siding. A single concrete block flue pierces the gable roof. Connected to the office section on the west end is a two-story shed roofed section that is open on the south side. This section is used to store materials and machinery. It is set on a concrete foundation and has corrugated metal on its

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 62

sides and on the roof. Connected to the office section on the south by a breezeway is the large concrete block fabrication workshop. This section is covered by a large metal gable roof and features an overhead door on its west end.

Individual Resource Status: **Workshop**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

10560 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5369-0003

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, 1933**

This one-and-a-half story stone dwelling is covered by an asphalt shingle clad gable roof with no overhang. It is banked into the hillside, exposing a basement level on one side. Entrances are located on the east (rear) and south. Windows are paired metal casements with stone lintels and concrete sills. A large stone chimney is located on the rear of the house, where a one-story gable addition has been constructed. The house exhibits few architectural details.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

10590 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5369-0002

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Bungalow/Craftsman, 1926**

This one-and-a-half story frame dwelling is clad with weatherboards, sits atop a fieldstone foundation, and is covered by a side-facing gable roof of slate shingles. The three bay front facade of the dwelling features a centrally located entry that is flanked by window openings. A shed roof supported by plain wooden posts covers the entry porch. The exterior end chimneys are of uncoursed stone with concrete caps. The house is banked into the side of the hill so that the stone exterior of the basement level is exposed above ground on the south side of the house. A one-story wing with parapet walls and a slightly pitched roof is located on the east end of the dwelling. Its exterior walls are of coursed stone. The wing features triple sets of wooden casement windows with large timber lintels and concrete sills. This resource exhibits very few changes to its historical appearance. Windows have been replaced with 1/1 metal sash. A bay window, which appears to be an addition, is located on the east end of the dwelling. A stone patio has been constructed on the south side. Window openings on the south side of the one-story wing have been modified.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Wood Shed**

Contributing

10616 John S. Mosby Highway 030-5369-0001

Other DHR Id #: **030-0200**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Federal, ca 1790**

This one-and-a-half-story, five-bay wide, brick dwelling is set on a hillside overlooking the village of Paris to the south/southeast. The front facade is laid in Flemish bond, while the sides and rear are of seven course

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 63

American bond. The two exterior brick end chimneys have corbelled caps. The cornice of the house is emphasized with punched dentils and other decorative mouldings. The house is set on a stone (rubble) foundation with the basement level at grade on the front side of the house. The centrally located entrance features double leaf 2-panel doors with a four-light transom above. The arched hood, supported by wooden brackets is not original. The window openings hold 9/9 wood sashes and feature simple wooden surrounds and louvered shutters. Brick jack arches are located above each opening on the front, while row lock courses are used on the openings on the rear facade. The current front porch is a mid-twentieth century addition. A photo of the house taken in 1937 shows a covered porch on the front of the house of wood construction with plain posts.

Individual Resource Status: **Ice House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

John S. Mosby Highway, North of

John S. Mosby Highway, north side 030-5369-0004

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, 1988**

This two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, now clad with stucco, appears to incorporate a much altered late nineteenth or early twentieth century dwelling. The two easternmost bays appear in form to be a side-passage dwelling covered by a metal clad side-facing gable roof. A two-story, two bay addition, constructed to the west side of the house, is covered by a hipped roof. Windows are 6/6 vinyl replacements. A one-story, two bay front porch is located on the two easternmost bays. It is covered by a hipped roof of standing seam metal supported by tapered wooden columns set on stucco clad pedestals. A two-story addition and a one-story addition, both covered by shed roofs, have been constructed to the rear. A brick flue is located on the east end of the house and two modern flues are located at the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Poultry Shelter**

Contributing

Josiah Adams Place

10562 Josiah Adams Place 030-5369-0117

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 2001**

The main house on this property is a salvaged log cabin from out of state. The two-story building is covered by a side-facing gable roof of wooden shingles with a one-story porch wrapping around the west and south sides. A large stone chimney is located on the north end. A two-story frame section on the rear was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 64

constructed of lumber from an old barn. A two-bay porch is located on the east end of the frame section. Windows are 6/6 woods sashes and the house is set on a stone foundation.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Dairy	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing

Leeds Manor Road

1458 Leeds Manor Road 030-5369-0069

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1950**

This one-story, four-bay frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. Windows are 6/6 wood sash. A single exterior chimney of concrete block is located on the west end. The house is sheathed with wide weatherboards and is set on a concrete block foundation. The basement level is exposed on the rear (north side).

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing

1562 Leeds Manor Road 030-5369-0070

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1926**

This two-story, five-bay stone dwelling is covered by a metal-clad hipped roof. One-story wings, also with metal-clad hipped roofs, are located on either end of the house and a two-story, frame addition has been constructed on the rear. The west end wing and the rear addition are clad with weatherboards, while the east end wing is an open porch. The centrally located entrance is surrounded by an elegant portico of paired columns and entablature. An elliptical fanlight and four-pane sidelights surround the door. Other details include 6/6 wood sash windows with stone jack arches above and interior stone chimneys.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed (2)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo (2)	Contributing

1632 Leeds Manor Road 030-5369-0071

Other DHR Id #: **030-0246**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, ca 1818**

This two-story frame dwelling was constructed in sections. The westernmost three bays were the original

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 65

house, constructed between 1818 and 1823. A two-bay addition, tower, and rear addition were constructed about 1880, when the house was given its Victorian style appearance. The house is clad with stucco and is covered by metal-clad gable roofs. The wooden windows are 6/6 and 6/9. Other details include square wooden posts, scrolled brackets, and stone and brick chimneys.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Ruins	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Machine Shed (2)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Stable	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Granary	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Animal Shelter	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Machine Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i>	Crib Barn	Contributing

1693 Leeds Manor Road 030-5369-0073

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1969**

This is a two-story split-level dwelling. Entry is via the lower level, high concrete block foundation. The upper level of the house is clad with T-111 siding and horizontal masonite boards. Windows are single pane, metal slider types. A single concrete block chimney is located on the west end. The house is covered by an asphalt shingle clad, side-facing gable roof.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing**

1822 Leeds Manor Road 030-5369-0084

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1973**

This one-story frame dwelling is set on a concrete foundation, is sheathed with masonite siding, and is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a front gable wing on the south end. A shed extension of the gable roof covers the six-bay-wide front porch. A concrete chimney is located on the north end of the house, where a secondary entrance also is located. A one-story shed-roofed addition, sheathed with vertical board siding, has been constructed at the southwest corner of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing**

1847 Leeds Manor Road 030-5369-0083

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1799**

This one-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling is set on a high stone basement and is banked into the hillside on the east side. The older section of the house, on the southern end, is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. A large stone chimney is located on the north end of this section. A four section has

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 66

been added to the north end of the dwelling, probably constructed in the late nineteenth century. A two-story, four-bay open porch is located on the front of this section. During the late twentieth century, much of the original material of the dwelling was altered. The house has been clad with stucco, windows are 6/6 and 8/8 vinyl sashes, and some of the wooden elements have been replaced or covered with vinyl material. The stone has also been reworked. Though these alterations have taken place, the resource retains sufficient integrity to convey its historical image.

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

1926 Leeds Manor Road 030-5369-0081

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1920**

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling is clad with weatherboard, set on a stone foundation, and covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. The house has basement level, as well. A brick chimney is set at a cant at the center of the roof ridge. A one-bay inset porch is located at the southwest corner of the house, but stairs are missing. Entry is through the two-bay, shed-roofed porch on the rear facade. Windows are later 2/2 horizontal wood sashes.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

2022 Leeds Manor Road 030-5369-0082

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1964**

This one-story (plus basement), frame dwelling is set on a concrete block foundation, sheathed with wooden siding resembling logs, and is covered by a gable roof of asphalt shingles. A wooden deck, located on the east side of the house, is supported by four large stone piers. A brick chimney is located on the north end of the house. An entrance is located on the rear (west). Windows are single and grouped sets of wooden awning types.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn (2)**

Non-Contributing

Leeds Manor Road, South of

Leeds Manor Road 030-5369-0072

Other DHR Id #: **030-5354**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1880**

This two-story, three bay dwelling is covered by a standing seam metal, side-facing gable roof. The house has been covered with stucco. The two-bay section of the house is original, while the one-story wing was probably added around 1900. The house is set on a stone foundation and windows are 6/6 sash. A single

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 67

stone chimney is located on the west end of the two-story section.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Maidstone Lane

9406 Maidstone Lane 030-5369-0169

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1983**

The L-shaped plan of this modern, one-story dwelling is covered by an intersecting gable roof with a hip-roofed addition on the north end. A stone chimney is located near the north end of the gable-roofed section. A wooden deck on the west side of the house is covered by a canvas awning supported by metal posts. The house is sheathed with vertical wood siding (T-111) and holds single pane casement windows. The roof is covered with wooden shingles.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pool House**

Non-Contributing

9420 Maidstone Lane 030-5369-0168

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

The oldest section of this dwelling is the one-and-a-half, side-gable portion of log construction (V-notch). A frame, cross gable addition, clad with vinyl siding, has been constructed on the northeast end of the house. The two-bay log section, which is set on a stone foundation, has weatherboard siding in the gable ends, a centrally located stone chimney, and holds small 6/6 sash windows. A shed-roofed dormer has been added to the rear. The entrance, covered by a projecting gable roof, is located in the southeast end of the frame addition. A wooden deck has been constructed to the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

9471 Maidstone Lane 030-5369-0167

Primary Resource Information: **Tenant House, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1980**

The two, one-story tenant houses on this property are similar in form, materials, and construction. They may be of prefabricated construction. Each frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof and is set on a concrete block foundation. The houses are clad with vinyl siding, feature 1/1 metal sash windows, and have one brick chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Tenant House (2)**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn (2)**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Silo**

Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 68

9520 Maidstone Lane 030-5369-0166

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1970**

This one-story, brick ranch-style dwelling faces northwest rather than southeast towards the road. The dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a projecting front gable wing on the north end. A two-bay porch, covered by a shed roof, is located on the northwest side of the house. A gable-roofed screened porch and a shed-roofed carport are located on the southern end of the dwelling. Windows are 2/2 horizontally divided metal sashes.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

9525 Maidstone Lane 030-5369-0165

Other DHR Id #: **030-0059**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1820**

The front (southwest) facade of this brick house, added in 1851, was completed by local carpenter William Sutton and mason Luke Woodward, who also worked at Ashleigh (030-5369-0193). The two-story Greek Revival-style front features three bays divided by brick pilasters that run to the top of the cornice. The centrally located entrance, holding a double-leaf door with sidelights and a transom above, is flanked by large 6/9 windows. This section of the house is covered by a hipped roof with two ridgeline brick chimneys. With the construction of this section of the house, the plan of Woodside became H-shaped. The older part of the house, now the rear-most section, was a 1 1/2-story hall-parlor house with two exterior end chimneys that was built around 1820. The roof was raised to create a two-story dwelling. Around 1955, this section was clad with brick veneer. A two-story gable roofed hyphen with a shed addition on the east side connects the two sections. A photograph of the house, taken in 1937 during a survey for the WPA, shows that a One-story, three-bay porch covered the front entrance. The porch has since been removed.

Individual Resource Status: **Meat house**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Machine Shed**

Contributing

9668 Maidstone Lane 030-5369-0160

Other DHR Id #: **030-0022**

Primary Resource Information: **Church, Stories 2, Style: Classical Revival, 1859**

The vernacular church stands one-and-a-half stories in height on a slightly raised foundation composed of uncoursed rubble. Rectangular in plan, the building is constructed of wood frame with replacement German siding and cornerboards. The steeply pitched front gable roof, clad in asphalt shingles, is ornamented with an overhanging eave, modillions, a shallow frieze board, ogee-molded cornice, and returns. Reminiscent of the Classical Revival style, the church has expansive semi-circular arched openings. A single brick chimney,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 69

laid in stretcher bond, projects from the northern slope of the roof. A cross marks the ridge of the roof at the northern end. The projecting one-story apse was constructed on the south elevation of the building in the latter part of the 19th century and enlarged on the side elevations in the late 20th century. A metal rail and concrete ramp were constructed on the façade of the building to allow for handicapped accessibility in 1992, when the church was renovated. The primary façade of the church is marked by a double-leaf entry. Accessed by concrete and slate steps with a metal rail, the doublewide entry has a pair of six-paneled (with cyma reversa profiles) wood doors topped by a semi-circular arched transom. An elaborate surround frames the multi-light transom and the entry. The door has a latch metal handle. Symmetrically placed above the entry in the gable end is a round window with eight lights and a stepped architrave. To either side of the round window are rectangular louvered vents. The north and south elevations are identical in massing, each pierced by three semi-circular arched window openings flanked by single entry openings. Within the main block of the church, the easternmost bay of each side elevation is marked by a entry opening holding a six-paneled wood door. The elongated double-hung windows are 14/16, retaining the original glass and muntins.

Individual Resource Status: **Church**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Parish House**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Meadowbank Lane

10073 Meadowbank Lane 030-5369-0199

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1920**

This one-story, frame dwelling is clad with weatherboards, is set on a stone foundation, and is covered by a metal-clad hipped roof. The three-bay front porch is covered by a hipped roof that is supported by square columns set on stone pedestals. One-story, gable-roofed wings, holding paired 6/6 windows, project on the north and south side of the porch. One-story, hip-roofed wings, set on brick foundations, project from the rear of the house. Windows are 6/6 sash and there are two interior stone chimneys on the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

10081 Meadowbank Lane 030-5369-0198

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1980**

This one-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a shed-roofed dormer on the front. The one-story, five-bay front porch is covered by a shed roof that is supported by wooden posts. A one-story, hip-roofed garage is located on the west end of the house. windows are 6/6

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 70

wood sash and 6-pane casements.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Pearlstone Lane

11207 Pearlstone Lane 030-5369-0074

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

This two-story, three-bay frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing, metal clad gable roof with a centrally located cross gable. A brick chimney is located at the center of the roof ridge. The one-story, three-bay front porch is covered by a hipped roof that is supported by plain posts. The house is set on a stone foundation and is covered with stucco. A one-story, shed-roofed addition has been constructed on the rear. It is set on a concrete foundation and is covered with weatherboards.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Spring/Spring House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Privy**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Outbuilding**

Contributing

11324 Pearlstone Lane 030-5369-0075

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1843**

This two-story, three-bay dwelling is covered by a low-pitched, side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. A two-story rear ell results in an L-shaped plan. The house is currently clad with masonite siding installed in the 1960s. Though some detailing has been lost, Greek Revival-style elements are still apparent including the fret motif used around the doorways. Two of the exterior end brick chimneys are laid in 7-course American bond, while a third is laid in a random bond (perhaps rebuilt). Windows are 9/9 wood sash. The house is set on a stone foundation that is partially banked into the hillside.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Studio**

Non-Contributing

Pearlstone Lane, Northeast of

Pearlstone Lane, northeast side 030-5369-0076

Primary Resource Information: **Cemetery, 1834**

A family cemetery of about 15 marked graves is located on top of the hill overlooking Snowden Road to the south. The cemetery is currently enclosed by a stone wall and a barbed-wire fence. The stones are arranged in rows facing east to west. Previous surveys indicate that the Strother section of the cemetery was formerly enclosed by an iron fence. The graves in the Nalley portion of the cemetery, which is the oldest part, formerly were enclosed by individual stone walls with wooden (or tin) gable roofs built over them. The WPA report

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 71

on the cemetery indicated that this was the only occurrence of this type of "vault" enclosure noted in the area. None of these enclosures remain, though the tombstones associated with these graves are extant.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing

Pleasant Vale Road

10273 Pleasant Vale Road 030-5369-0105

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1920**

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stucco-clad dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with exterior chimneys located at the north and south ends. The one-story, three-bay front porch is covered by a shed roof that is supported by plain posts set on a concrete slab with a raised stone foundation. The centrally located entrance is flanked by 8-pane, metal casement windows. The house is set on a stone foundation. A three-bay shed dormer is located on the rear (west) side of the house. A low, one-story, gable-roofed, stone cellar addition is also located on the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling (2)**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

10466 Pleasant Vale Road 030-5369-0107

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1985**

This two-story, frame dwelling consists of a central hip-roofed section with gable sections on the north and south sides. The house is clad with weatherboard and set on a brick foundation. A large interior chimney is located south side of the house. Windows are single-pane casement types.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Stable**

Non-Contributing

10470 Pleasant Vale Road 030-5369-0106

Other DHR Id #: **030-0837**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1940**

The present main dwelling at Oakwood is a two-and-a-half-story, stone house with a side-facing, metal clad gable roof with two stone chimneys along the ridge line. A hip-roofed portico covers the centrally located entrance, which is flanked by paired 6/6 windows. One-story, hip-roofed additions, constructed on the east and north sides of the house, are clad with vinyl siding. An entrance to the basement level is located at the northeast corner of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 72

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kitchen	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed (2)	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Gazebo	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Outbuilding	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Contributing

10608 Pleasant Vale Road 030-5369-0109

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1995**

Although this dwelling incorporates parts of an early twentieth century tenant house, its appearance is of a late twentieth century dwelling. The tenant house, which was built on the foundation of an earlier house that burned in the 1920s, consisted of the eastern five-bays of the present front of the house. The present dwelling is four-bays wide with a one-story, four-bay front porch across the front facade. It is covered by a side-facing gable roof with four gable front dormers on the front and back and a stone chimney at the east end. Two, one-story hyphens on the north connect this part of the house with a modern one-a-and-a-half story section and a two-bay garage wing.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed (2)	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	Non-Contributing

10625 Pleasant Vale Road 030-5369-0108

Other DHR Id #: 030-250

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1770**

The original section of this house was one-and-a-half stories, three-bays wide, covered by a gable roof with a large exterior end stone chimney; this section (20' x 30') is located at the northeast corner of the present house. Around 1840, a one-story shed addition was added to the rear (north) of the dwelling and another stone chimney was added. During the late nineteenth century (ca. 1890), the house was enlarged and modified. The roof was raised on the original section to a full two-stories and the front, two-and-a-half-story, four-bay, gable-roofed section and rear ell were constructed. The house is sheathed with drop siding and exhibits Victorian era detailing in its use of a three-sided projecting bay, diamond-shaped shingles in the front cross gable, and in its porch detailing. All windows are 2/2 wood sash.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 73

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Ruins	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Ice House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kitchen	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tenant House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Slave Quarters	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing

10634 Pleasant Vale Road 030-5369-0119

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1990**

One-story, modern dwelling covered by side-facing gable roof with front gable wing on northwest end. Large stone chimney on west, two-story garage on east end.

Individual Resource Status: **Silo** **Non-Contributing**

10657 Pleasant Vale Road 030-5369-0120

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1980**

This one-and-a-half-story, five-bay dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with three, front gable dormers. The centrally located entrance is flanked by two, 6/9 windows. A brick chimney is located on the rear of the one-story wing that is located on the northeast end. The house is clad with vinyl siding.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling** **Non-Contributing**

11032 Pleasant Vale Road 030-5369-0121

Other DHR Id #: **030-0680**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1768**

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling is covered by a metal-clad, side-facing gable roof with large stone end chimneys at the north and south ends. The one-story, front gable porch, a later addition, covers the double entrance doors, which are flanked by 6/6 wood sash windows. Another stone chimney is located on the north side of the one-story shed-roofed addition, built early on, to the rear of the house. A hyphen connects the main house to the summer kitchen (built ca. 1830), located on the south side of the house. This one-and-a-half-story, two-bay building is of log construction, is covered by a metal gable roof, and has a stone chimney on the south end. The house and kitchen have been covered with stucco, modern skylights have been installed in the roof, and modern storm windows have been installed.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling,	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed	Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 74

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Granary	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn (2)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	Contributing

11158 Pleasant Vale Road 030-5369-0125

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1955

This modern dwelling consists of a two-story, front-gable, central section flanked by one-story side wings. A wooden deck is located at the northeast corner of the house. The dwelling is set on a concrete foundation, is clad with vertical wooden siding (T-111), and has slider type windows.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

11160 Pleasant Vale Road 030-5369-0126

Other DHR Id #: 030-0678

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1840

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stone dwelling is banked into the hill on the west side. As a result, the basement level is above grade on the east side of the dwelling. Except for the dormer on the east and the porch on the west side, this dwelling retains its original form. Two large stone chimneys are located on the northeast and southwest ends. Architectural evidence suggests that a raised, two-level porch was located on the east side of the house, providing access to the centrally located door that at present seems to be suspended on the facade. The house is covered by a metal-clad gable roof and holds 6/6 wood sash windows.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed (2)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Crib Barn	Contributing

Pleasant Vale Road, South of

Pleasant Vale Road, south side 030-5369-0202

Other DHR Id #: 030-0243

Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, 1815

This small family cemetery, which is enclosed by a stone wall with an iron gate, is well maintained. The location is marked by a wooden sign at the roadway and a large obelisk in the center, which was erected in 1986. The cemetery contains the graves of members of the John Ashby II family who lived at Belmont during the last half of the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century. Capt. Ashby served in the Continental Army during the American Revolution and several members of the family served in the War of 1812.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY)

Page 75

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing

Possum Hollow Road

Possum Hollow Road 030-5369-0177

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, ca. 1985**

The majority of the dwellings in the Possum Hollow Subdivision are examples of Colonial Revival and other revival styles, though some modern designs were also noted. The dwellings exhibit a variety of materials including stone, frame, brick, and stucco. These multi-storied dwellings are situated on large lots, usually out of view of each other, and are heavily landscaped and well maintained.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling (27)**

Non-Contributing

Rectortown Road

2000 Rectortown Road 030-5369-0067

Other DHR Id #: **030-0145**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1855**

Two-and-a-half-story, two-bay by one-bay stone dwelling located east of Route 712. One-story frame additions on the east have dramatically increased the overall size of this dwelling. The oldest section is covered by a metal clad gable roof with an exterior stone chimney on the north end. Windows are 6/6 with timber sills and lintels. The modern construction is clad with aluminum siding and is covered by a long, metal clad gable roof. A cross gable wing is under construction on the north end. Though these additions are large, they are constructed up hill (east) of the original building and, therefore, do not detract from the original character of the tollhouse.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

2051 Rectortown Road 030-5369-0176

Primary Resource Information: **Tenant House, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

This dwelling appears to be the result of at least two construction phases. The oldest part of the dwelling are the two-bays at the northwest end of the house. Another two-bay section was added to the southeast end, and lastly a one-bay, concrete block section was added. These sections have been unified under a single, side-facing, metal-clad gable roof. A one-story, two-bay porch, covered by a shed roof, is located on the front façade and is raised on a concrete block foundation. Windows are 6/6 sash. There are two interior brick chimneys on the house. A one-story shed-roofed addition built on the rear holds an additional brick chimney. The house is clad with stucco.

Individual Resource Status: **Tenant House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 76

2119 Rectortown Road 030-5369-0175

Primary Resource Information: **Mobile Home, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1975**

This one-story mobile home is sheathed with a combination of profiled metal siding and asbestos shingles. The foundation, most likely concrete block piers, is hidden by corrugated metal skirting. The four bay by two bay dwelling is covered by a low-pitched gable roof and holds 1/1 metal sash windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Mobile Home** **Non-Contributing**

**Rectortown Road, South of
Rectortown Road, south side 030-5369-0174**

Primary Resource Information: **Tenant House, Stories 2, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, ca 1930**

This two-story, three-bay I-house is covered by a side-facing, metal-clad gable roof with a two brick chimneys located on the ridgeline. A one-story, three-bay, hip-roofed porch, located on the northeast side of the house, covers the centrally located entrance, which is flanked by 6/6 sash windows. Although probably originally clad with weatherboard, the house is now stucco covered.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Tenant House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Sport Facility	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib/barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn (6)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo (2)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed (2)	Non-Contributing

Republican Street

0652 Republican Street 030-5369-0041

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1957**

This resource is a one-story, buff brick ranch-style house. It is covered by a low-pitched, hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves. Windows are 1/1 metal sash placed high on the wall with row lock sills. A picture window is also located on the front facade. A large brick chimney is located on the south end of the house and a concrete block flue is located on the rear interior. The house is set on a concrete block foundation. There is an inset porch at the southwest corner (rear) with metal trellis posts supporting the roof overhang.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 77

0671 Republican Street 030-5369-0040

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1966**

This resource is a one-story, brick (running bond) ranch-style dwelling. It is covered by a long, side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles with vertical wood siding in the gable ends. part of the roof eave projects to the west to cover the front entrance. Windows are 2/2 horizontal metal sashes. The northernmost bay appears to have been a carport that has since been enclosed with vertical wood siding (T-111).

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

0677 Republican Street 030-5369-0039

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1968**

This resource is a one-story, brick ranch-style dwelling. Its long, low profile is covered by a side-facing gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and vertical wood siding in the gable ends. The house is sheathed with a brick (running bond) veneer, except in one bay near the north end of the house, which is sheathed with horizontal wood siding. A two-bay inset porch, set on a raised concrete stoop, is located near the southern end of the front facade. The roof overhang at the porch is supported by metal trellis posts set. Windows are 1/1 metal and a picture window is located on the front facade. A single concrete flue is located on the rear interior.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

0688 Republican Street 030-5369-0038

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1890**

This two-story, two bay frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof that is covered with standing seam metal. An exterior stone chimney with brick stack is located at the north end of the house. The one-story, three-bay front porch is covered by a metal clad hipped roof that is supported by turned wooden columns. The entrance is located in the southern bay. Windows are 1/1 vinyl replacements. A two-story shed roofed addition, with an interior flue that has been covered with stucco, is located at the rear of the house. A two-story gable roofed addition is located at the south end of this addition and serves as a secondary entrance. Two, one-story additions, set on concrete block foundations, have been constructed at the rear (west) of the two-story additions. The entire house is clad with vinyl siding.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 78

0690 Republican Street 030-5369-0037

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1964**

This vernacular one-story frame dwelling (with basement) is three bays wide with a centrally located entrance. A gable roof supported by wood posts covers the concrete stoop at the entrance. A single concrete block flue is located on the rear interior. The house is covered by a standing seam, side-facing gable roof and is clad with aluminum siding. The house is set on a concrete foundation. Windows are 2/2 wood and a picture window is located on the front. A one-story shed roofed addition and raised wooden deck have been constructed on the rear.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Privy**

Non-Contributing

0694 Republican Street 030-5369-0036

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1870**

This two-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of standing seam metal. The centrally located entrance, covered by a hip roof supported by wooden posts, is flanked by two-panel wooden shutters. Window openings, holding 1/1 replacement windows, are located to either side of the door opening. The house is clad with drop siding. In 2001, a two-story gable ell was constructed to the rear of the house. This section features single pane casement windows and is clad with wooden siding. A shed roofed addition, located on the south side of the ell, holds a secondary entrance.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

0702 Republican Street 030-5369-0035

Primary Resource Information: **Meeting Hall, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1830**

This brick meeting house is one story in height and is covered by a metal gable roof. Brick interior end chimneys are located at each end of the building. The front facade formerly consisted of four bays--two doorways flanked by window openings. One of the doorways has been filled in with brick. The window openings, which have brick jack arches above them, hold replacement 6/6 wood sash windows. The north end of the building has a single 6/6 window, while the south end holds a doors opening. Two windows are located on the rear (west) facade. The brick is laid in 5-course American bond and is set on a stone foundation. At the time of this survey, interior renovation was being completed.

Individual Resource Status: **Meeting Hall**

Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 79

Republican Street, West of

Republican Street, west side 030-5369-0042

Primary Resource Information: **Cemetery, 1834**

This cemetery is completely overgrown and there is no indication that the site exists--no sign, fence, or wall. Nancy Baird surveyed the cemetery in 1988 and at that time several burials that had been recorded in 1936 had already disappeared. The stones that were observed during the present survey were broken, leaning against trees, or lying flat on the ground. Two of the broken stones observed were of "Pierce" family members. An etched fieldstone marker was noted, but was not legible. A marker for Arthur Ross (1912-1943) was found intact; this marker was not noted in Baird's survey. Without some immediate action, this cemetery is in danger of disappearing.

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing

Rokeby Road

2626 Rokeby Road 030-5369-0173

Other DHR Id #: **030-0801**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1837**

The oldest part of this dwelling is the two-story, three-bay dwelling that is covered by a side-facing gable roof with an exterior end chimney on the south. The centrally located entrance, located on the west facade and flanked by 6/6 wood windows, has three-pane sidelights and a seven-light transom above. The door surround features pilasters and a crossette motif. This portion of the house including the chimney has been clad with stucco. A two-story, gable-roofed, stucco-clad ell was added to the house in the mid to late-nineteenth century. Set on a high stone foundation, this section of the house has a two-story, screened porch on the south side, where a secondary entrance (now primary) is located. To this addition, a one-story stone addition of late twentieth century vintage has been constructed on the east end.

Individual Resource Status: **Barn (2)**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

2846 Rokeby Road 030-5369-0172

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1980**

Modern, one-story, stucco-clad dwelling covered by side-gable roof with two stone chimneys on ridgeline. Two gable-roofed wings project east off rear of house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 80

3002 Rokeby Road 030-5369-0171

Other DHR Id #: **030-0759**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1840**

The original section of this house is the two-story, two-bay western section covered by a metal-clad side-gable roof with a large stone chimney at the west end (brick stack). Set on a high stone basement, this section has a side-hall entrance that is covered by a shed-roof supported by chamfered posts. The entrance features a seven-light transom and four-pane sidelights. Around 1900, a two-story, two-bay addition was constructed on the east end of the house. A stucco-clad chimney is located at the east end of this section. Windows are 2/2 sashes. The entire house is clad with bricktex siding over weatherboard.

Individual Resource Status: **Kitchen**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Privy**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

3044 Rokeby Road 030-5369-0206

Other DHR Id #: **030-0002-0003**

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1880**

This building is in fact two gable-end buildings that are connected. It appears as though the eastern most portion, now a 3-bay structure, is the earliest. Its current symmetrical three-bay facade is a result of a modern remodeling and gives it the appearance of a domestic structure. Historic photographs show it without the current porch and as a 2-bay structure on a raised stone foundation with front basement entry. A late-19th-century postcard shows it as "Shacklett Store" with a side board and batten lean-to wing. The current west-portion of the building was added in the early 20th century and currently houses the post office.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Contributing

3224 Rokeby Road 030-5369-0170

Primary Resource Information: **Tenant House, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1920**

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a stone chimney (brick stack) at the south end. The centrally located entrance, which is flanked by 6/6 wood sash windows, is covered by a shed roof supported by chamfered posts. A one-story addition is located on the south end. The house is clad with board and batten siding and is set on a stone foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Tenant House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (2)**

Contributing

3322 Rokeby Road 030-5369-0207

Other DHR Id #: **030-0002-0004**

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Italianate, ca 1852**

This 2-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, brick dwelling is laid in 5-course American bond and features elements of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 81

the Late Greek Revival and the Italianate styles in its detailing. Details include: 6/6-sash windows; louvered wooden shutters; paneled wooden lintels; scroll brackets in deeply overhanging eaves; gable-end returns; 2 interior-end brick chimneys; 5-bay front porch on concrete block piers; door surround with 6-light transom and 4-light sidelights; 6-light basement windows; and plain wooden frieze. A portion of the rear 2-story wing is log and was attached to the front portion in 1871 and raised to 2 stories at that time. The log section may predate the front portion or may have been a detached kitchen.

Individual Resource Status: **Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Meat house**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Ice House**

Contributing

3340 Rokeby Road 030-5369-0204

Other DHR Id #: **030-0002-0001**

Primary Resource Information: **Commercial Building, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1890**

This 1 1/2-story, 2-bay, rectangular frame building is clad in board-and-batten siding and sits on a split-level stone foundation/basement. Details include a gable roof of v-crimp metal, 6/6-sash windows, batten shutters, overhanging eaves, and basement entry on west side.

Individual Resource Status: **Commercial Building**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Foundation**

Contributing

Rokeby Road, North of

Rokeby Road, north side 030-5369-0205

Other DHR Id #: **030-0002-0002**

Primary Resource Information: **Mill, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1910**

Two-story, 1-bay, gable-end (standing-seam metal), frame (stucco) mill on pier concrete foundation with lattice between. Details include 6/6 windows, exposed rafter ends, double-leaf doors on gable end, and stone and concrete loading dock.

Individual Resource Status: **Mill**

Contributing

Scuffleburg Road

2288 Scuffleburg Road 030-5369-0113

Other DHR Id #: **030-5359**

Primary Resource Information: **Dwelling/Store, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1880**

This two-story, two-bay building was constructed as a store on the first floor in front, with dwelling space above and to the rear. The building is currently clad with stucco, but the wooden cornice remains and featured curved brackets. The building is covered by a side-facing gable roof with an exterior chimney on the north end. A hipped roof, supported by square posts, covers the two-bay front porch. The two-bay, gable ell on the rear of the house has a one-story porch on the west end, which warps around and is partly enclosed on

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 82

the south side. The house is set on a stone foundation and has 6/6 wood windows.

Individual Resource Status: **Dwelling/Store**

Contributing

2299 Scuffleburg Road 030-5369-0115

Other DHR Id #: **030-5358**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1800**

This dwelling consists of a two-and-a-half log section with a one-story log section on the east end. The oldest part appears to be the two western bays of the two-story section (20' by 18') to which a bay was added on the east end (now serving as an entrance). A large stone chimney appears to have been enveloped in the new bay. This part of the house probably was one-and-a-half stories, then the roof was raised to a full two stories. The logs of the building show V-notches to the first story level, then rounded notches above. A full-width, shed-roofed dormer is located on the back of this part of the house. Another large stone chimney is located at the east end of the one-story section of the house. Windows are 6/6 wood windows with thick muntins. The gable roofs are clad with standing seam metal and the house is set on a stone foundation.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Smoke/Meat House**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Non-Contributing

2300 Scuffleburg Road 030-5369-0114

Other DHR Id #: **030-5360**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1800**

This two-and-a-half-story, four-bay dwelling consists of two sections. The two southernmost bays (about 20' wide) are the oldest section, which is indicated by the end of the high stone basement, and originally may have been one-and-a-half stories. The two bays on the north and a shed addition on the west are later additions. The house is clad with drop siding, which may conceal log construction, and is covered by a metal-clad gable roof with a large stone chimney at the south end. A raised, four bay porch is covered by a shed roof supported by plain posts. Windows are 6/6 wood sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

2316 Scuffleburg Road 030-5369-0112

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1989**

This dwelling, which is banked into the hillside on the north side, is one-and-a-half stories in height and three-bays wide. The house is covered by a side-facing gable roof with two gable front dormers on the north side and an exterior chimney on the east end. The centrally located entrance is flanked by paired 6/6 wood sash windows. The house is clad with stucco.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Spring/Spring House**

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 83

2371 Scuffleburg Road 030-5369-0111

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

This two-story, three-bay frame I-house is set on a high stone basement and is covered by a side-facing, metal-clad gable roof. A stone chimney is located on the ridgeline of the roof and a concrete block chimney (with a stone foundation) is located on the south end of the house. The centrally located entrance, which is covered by a shed roof supported by plain wood posts, is flanked by 6/6 wood sash windows. Hand-hewn timbers were noted on the interior, which is being renovated, but it may be that these were reused from another, older structure. The house is covered with stucco.

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (2)**

Individual Resource Status: **Privy**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Individual Resource Status: **Machine Shed**

Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

Non-Contributing

2468 Scuffleburg Road 030-5369-0116

Other DHR Id #: **030-0838**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1934**

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, stone dwelling, constructed on the stone foundation of the original eighteenth century dwelling, is similar in form to the original dwelling. It is covered by a side-facing gable roof with exterior end stone chimneys on the north and south, three gable-front dormers on the east and west sides, a one-story, full-width porch on the front (east), and a one-story, shed-roofed addition on the rear (west). An addition stone chimney is located on the north end of the addition. A one-story frame hyphen connects the dwelling to the one-and-a-half-story frame garage. Two overhead doors are located on the north side of the garage.

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling (2)**

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Contributing

Contributing

Non-Contributing

Contributing

2470 Scuffleburg Road 030-5369-0118

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1990**

One-story, seven-bay, stucco dwelling covered by wood shingle gable roof with exterior end stucco chimneys at the east and west. Centrally located entrance flanked by 9/9 windows. Three, gable front dormers on north side.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Individual Resource Status: **Machine Shed**

Non-Contributing

Non-Contributing

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 84

2512 Scuffleburg Road 030-5369-0110 Other DHR Id #: 030-0146

Primary Resource Information: Church, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, 1845

This one-and-a-half-story, brick church features separate male/female entrances on the east front gable end. Two 6/6 wood sash windows are located above each door on the second story level. The side facades consists of three, 12/12 woods sash windows. The brick is laid in 3-course American bond with decorative work in the pedimented front and along the cornice. An inscription stone is located in the east gable end. There are two interior brick chimneys on the church, though the stack of the southern chimney has fallen. The church is covered by a metal-clad gable roof and is set on a stone foundation.

Individual Resource Status: Church

Contributing

Scuffleburg Road, Northwest of

Scuffleburg Road, northwest side 030-5369-0147

Other DHR Id #: 030-0839

Primary Resource Information: Barn, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1820

This two-level barn, located west of the house site, is in poor condition. On the lower level, the barn features square notched log construction with a stone rear (west) wall. It appears that originally, stone walls were also located on the north and south. The upper level displays circular sawn timbers. The barn is clad in part with vertical board siding and is covered by a metal-clad gable roof.

Individual Resource Status: Barn

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Scuffleburg Road, northwest side 030-5369-0203

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900

This two-story, two-bay, frame dwelling is covered by a standing seam metal gable roof with a stone chimney at the south end. A one-story, shed-roofed addition is located at the rear of the house. The house is clad with weatherboard, but is in poor condition and is completely overgrown with vegetation. The dwelling has been abandoned for several years.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Snowden Road

1384 Snowden Road 030-5369-0079

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1950

Although this dwelling incorporates portions of a late eighteenth/early nineteenth century log house, its appearance is thoroughly modern. The frame structure is composed of several metal-clad shed-roofed and gable-roofed forms. The two-story, seven-bay main section of the house, which faces east toward a farm pond, has a two-level wraparound porch, a centrally located stone chimney on the east side, and a basement level. The projecting, one-story, gable-roofed section on the south side of house encompasses the log house

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 85

remains. Another large stone exterior chimney is located on the rear of the house (west). Modern details include the use of T-111 siding, sliding doors, vinyl clad 1/1 windows, and fixed clerestory windows. The house is set on a concrete foundation.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed (4)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Corncrib	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn (3)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Office/dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Mobile Home	Non-Contributing

1415 Snowden Road 030-5369-0080

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1999

This two-story, five-bay frame dwelling is clad with vinyl siding and is set on a concrete block foundation. The house is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. The one-story, five-bay screened porch, located on the east side of the house, is covered by a hipped roof that is supported by square posts. A wooden deck is located on the west side of the house. A brick chimney is located on the north exterior end. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

1436 Snowden Road 030-5369-0078

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1955

This one-story, four-bay dwelling is set on a foundation of concrete block, is sheathed with horizontal masonite siding, and is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingle. A wooden deck has been added to the east side of the house, where the entrance also is located. Windows are paired 1/1 sashes and fixed-panes.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

1462 Snowden Road 030-5369-0077

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1955

This one-story, four-bay dwelling is set on a concrete foundation, sheathed with T-111 siding and is covered by a side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. The entrance is located on the north end of the house. An exterior end concrete block flue is located on the north end of the house, while another is located on the interior. Windows are two-pane slider types.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 86

Spring Valley Lane

11096 Spring Valley Lane 030-5369-0124

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1985**

A one-and-a-half-story, frame Cape style dwelling of frame construction clad with vinyl siding. Three-bay front covered by side gable roof with two front gable dormers and interior stone chimney. One-story, gable front wing to west is garage, accessed from west end.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

11116 Spring Valley Lane 030-5369-0123

Other DHR Id #: **030-0679**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Greek Revival, 1842**

This dwelling consists of a two-and-a-half-story section, located at the east end of the house, constructed in 1842 and a one-and-a-half-story section constructed in the late nineteenth century section. The gable front of the older section has a one-story, full-width porch covered by a hipped roof that is supported by square posts set on a raised foundation. A chimney, now stucco clad, is located at the rear of this section of the house, which is set on a stone foundation and is covered with stucco. The one-and-a-half-story section forms an ell to the older section. A raised entry is located on the south side of this section, which has a stone foundation and a stone chimney on the west end (stack rebuilt). A smaller one-story addition is located at the northwest corner of the house. It is set on a concrete block foundation and is clad in part with wooden drop siding.

Individual Resource Status: **Silo**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Meat house**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

11118 Spring Valley Lane 030-5369-0122

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1820**

The original part of the dwelling is the one-and-a-half-story, two-bay section to the east. This section is of log construction, though it has been clad with stucco on the east side and rear. The side-facing gable roof has two gable front dormers with a stone chimney (rebuilt) on the east end. A shed-roofed dormer is located on the rear of the house. The one-story, four-bay porch is covered by a shed roof supported by plain wood posts set on a stone foundation. A two-story, two-bay, stucco-clad addition has been constructed on the west end of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Stable**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Studio**

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 87

Three Fox Lane

10099 Three Fox Lane 030-5369-0159

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, ca 1900

This dwelling is a two-story, three-bay frame I-house that is covered by a side-facing metal-clad gable roof. The house, which is now stucco-clad, is set on a stone foundation. The centrally located entrance is flanked by 6/6 wood sash windows. A one-story, four-bay porch, covered by a shed roof, is located across the front (east) facade. Concrete block chimneys are located at the north and south ends of the house. The dwelling is undergoing restoration.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed (2)

Contributing

Willow Hill Road

10362 Willow Hill Road 030-5369-0131

Other DHR Id #: 030-5325

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1880

The front, and oldest, section of this dwelling is two-and-a-half stories in height and three bays wide. The current owners state that this part of the house was originally a barn for the no longer extant original house. At present, the house is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a centrally located cross gable. Stone chimneys are located at the east and west ends of the house. The one-story, full-width porch, added ca. 1995, is covered by a shed roof that is supported by slender wood columns. The centrally located entrance, which formerly held a double leaf door, is flanked by 6/6 wood sash windows. A rear gable ell and other small additions have been made to the rear of the house. These are clad with stucco.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Cemetery

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Well House

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Machine Shed

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Stable

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Silo

Contributing

10378 Willow Hill Road 030-5369-0132

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1996

Two-story, three-bay brick dwelling with gable additions at east and north. One-story, five-bay front porch covered by shed roof supported by turned wooden columns. Centrally located entrance flanked by paired 1/1 sash windows. Side-facing gable roof of asphalt shingles. Single exterior end brick chimney on east.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 88

10408 Willow Hill Road 030-5369-0133

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1930**

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling is covered by a side-facing, metal-clad gable roof with a centrally located shed-roofed dormer flanked by two, front gable dormers. similar dormers are on the rear of the roof. The centrally located entrance, which is flanked by paired 6/6 windows, is protected by a shed roof supported by tapered wooden posts. A one-story shed addition is located on the rear. An enclosed one-bay porch serves as a secondary entrance at the back. Access to the garage, which is located in the basement of the house, is on the east side. The house is clad with stucco.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

10476 Willow Hill Road 030-5369-0134

Other DHR Id #: **030-5326**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1760**

The oldest section of this dwelling is the one-and-a-half-story, four-bay, stone section on the west end. This section features two entrance doors, two front gable dormers, and two stone end chimneys. A two-story, two-bay section was built on the east end in the 1940s and a two-story rear ell was constructed to that section in the 1970s. A concrete block chimney is located on the west side of the ell and a two-story porch is located at the north end. The dwelling is clad with stucco. Windows are 6/6 wood sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Meat house**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Studio**

Non-Contributing

Winchester Road

Winchester Road 030-5369-0050

Other DHR Id #: **030-0283**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Federal, ca 1835**

The main dwelling at the property known as Mount Bleak, and currently the center of the interpretive complex for Sky Meadows State Park at the end of Edmonds Lane (Route 710), is a two-and-a-half-story stone dwelling that is five bays wide and covered by a side-facing, metal clad gable roof. Large stone chimneys are located on the east and west interior ends of the house. The centrally located, recessed entrance is protected by a portico featuring a metal clad gable roof supported by chamfered wooden posts. A multi-light transom is located above the single leaf, six-panel entrance door. The windows on the house are 9/6 wood sashes on the first level and 6/6 wood sashes on the second level; all have wooden sills and lintels. Louvered vents are located on the front façade at the basement level of the house. A one-story, full-width, shed-roofed porch is located on the rear (south side) of the house. The exterior wall of the house under the porch roof is covered with stucco. Chamfered wooden posts support the porch roof and the porch is set on a stone foundation. The rear façade features two entrance doors, one into the center hall and the other into the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 89

west parlor. Federal style woodwork was noted on the interior of the house. A two-and-a-half-story frame addition, probably constructed during the late nineteenth century, is located on the west end of the house. It is clad with weatherboards with corner boards, is set on a stone foundation, and is covered by a standing seam metal, side-facing gable roof. A large exterior stone chimney is located on the west end of the addition.

On the rear (south side) of this frame addition, a one-story, shed roofed section holds a five-bay inset porch. At present, this section of the building holds offices and public restrooms. This dwelling is a contributing building on the property.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Ruins	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Office	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn (4)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo (3)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed (7)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed (4)	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Scale/Scale Building	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling (6)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Kitchen	Contributing

1402 Winchester Road 030-5369-0068

Other DHR Id #: 030-0008

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Federal, 1812

The two-and-a-half-story (plus basement), five-bay section of this dwelling, built in 1812 by Isaac Settle, is the oldest. The brick is laid in Flemish bond on the front facade, 5-course American bond on the sides, and the rear facade is stone and stucco on the first level with brick above. The house is covered by a metal-clad, side-facing gable roof and set on a stone foundation. Full-width porches are located on the front and rear facades. The front porch is one-story, three-bays with octagonally shaped wooden columns. The centrally located doorway is notable for its fine carving, elliptical fanlight and paneled, double-leaf door. Around 1850, a hyphen was constructed on the north end of the house connecting it to a separate quarters/kitchen. The hyphen held the dining area during the Civil War.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Smoke/Meat House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Cemetery	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Ruins (2)	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed (2)	Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 90

1480 Winchester Road 030-5369-0085

Other DHR Id #: 030-0247

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, 1815

Although this house incorporates portions of a log house built at this site around 1759, the present building's image is that of its early nineteenth century construction and mid-nineteenth century remodeling. The two-story, three-bay dwelling is covered by a metal-clad hipped roof. Two interior chimneys and one exterior chimney on the south side are of brick. A one-story, four-bay entrance porch, located on the east side, is covered by a hipped roof supported by elegant doric columns--a mid-nineteenth century addition. The centrally located entrance consists of a six panel door, three-pane sidelights, and a four-light transom. The hipped-roof porch on the north, which holds a secondary entrance, is enclosed with screen. In the 1920s, a one-story, hip-roofed addition was constructed at the southwest corner of the house. The windows, recent replacements, are 4/4, 6/6, and 8/8 vinyl sashes. The house has been covered with stucco.

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Barn

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Crib Barn

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Contributing

1662 Winchester Road 030-5369-0086

Other DHR Id #: 030-0206

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Italianate, 1813

This two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, Italianate-style dwelling was built by John Delaplane in the late nineteenth century. The two-story frame rear ell was probably added in the early twentieth century. The gable-front dwelling features a side-hall entrance has an arched, Greek Revival-style surround, sidelights, and fanlight. A one-story, three-bay porch, located across the front façade, is covered by a hipped roof supported by thick, square posts. The windows, which are 2/2 wood sashes, have arched surrounds with fitted wooden shutters. A louvered lunette opening is located in the front gable end. The house, laid in 5-course American bond, is set on a stone foundation. A metal-clad, intersecting gable roof covers the house. A one-story, two-bay frame garage has been attached to the house via a breezeway.

Individual Resource Status: Mill

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Shed

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Barn

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Garage

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Barn (2)

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: Ruins

Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 91

1668 Winchester Road 030-5369-0087

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1959**

This one-and-a-half-story, four-bay frame dwelling is of concrete block construction and is covered by a side-facing gable roof. A small, gable-roofed addition is located on the north side and a one-story, shed-roofed addition is located across the rear (west) facade (constructed in the 1970s). The house has one interior and one exterior concrete block flue. A wooden deck is located on the front facade.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Garage	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House	Non-Contributing

1669 Winchester Road 030-5369-0089

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, ca 1920**

Local histories indicate that this dwelling is a Sears and Roebuck mail order house. The two-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling, designed in the American Foursquare style, is of frame construction and covered with a stucco finish. It is covered by a hipped-roof with a front hip-roofed dormer. A one-story, five-bay screen porch is located across the front (west) facade. Brick interior chimneys are located on the north and east and a larger exterior brick chimney is located on the east side of the house. A series of one-story, hipped- and gabled-roof additions have been constructed to the rear of the house including a two-bay garage at the east end. Windows are 6/1 and 1/1 replacements.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Machine Shed (3)	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Barn	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed (4)	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Silo (2)	Non-Contributing

1702 Winchester Road 030-5369-0088

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1950**

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with two front gable dormers. A shed dormer is located on the rear (west) of the house. The centrally located entrance is flanked by sets of three, 6/6 windows. A brick chimney is located on the rear interior. The house is clad with weatherboards and is set on a concrete block foundation. A one-bay garage is connected to the house on the south by a one-story hyphen.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single dwelling	Contributing
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 92

1796 Winchester Road 030-5369-0090

Other DHR Id #: 030-0073

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, pre 1759**

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling is one of the earliest buildings extant in the Crooked Run Valley. The dwelling is sheathed with weatherboard and covered by a side-facing gable roof clad with fish scale wooden shingles. The stacks of the two exterior end stone chimneys are freestanding from the roof edge. The roof of the one-story, three-bay front porch, an original element of the house, is supported by chamfered wooden posts. The six panel, centrally located entrance door is flanked by original 9/9 wood sash windows. The main section of the house is attached to a 1790 kitchen, a two-bay building, by a hyphen that was constructed in the 1970s. A one-and-a-half-story wing is being added west of the kitchen. An addition, constructed around 1835, was formerly located on the west side of the main section of the house. The current owner, who has painstakingly restored this house, removed the addition in an attempt to regain the eighteenth century appearance of the dwelling as much as possible. The interior plan is a three-room "Quaker" plan. The interior woodwork retains excellent integrity and includes some nineteenth century graining on the doors.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Office	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Slave Quarters	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Stable	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Spring/Spring House	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Shed	Non-Contributing

2079 Winchester Road 030-5369-0091

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1997**

The L-shaped plan of this one-story plus basement frame dwelling is covered by an intersecting gable roof of asphalt shingles. An inset, 9-bay porch is located along the front (west) facade. The house, set on a brick and concrete foundation, is sheathed with vinyl siding. Windows are 6/6 vinyl sashes. A two bay garage is located on the north end of the house.

<i>Individual Resource Status:</i> Single Dwelling	Non-Contributing
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2082 Winchester Road 030-5369-0201

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, 1921**

This two-and-a-half-story, seven-bay, brick Colonial Revival-style dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with brick parapet end walls and arched dormers on the east side. Brick chimneys are located at the north and south ends of the house. A double-height, three-bay entrance porch is located on the east side of the house. The centrally located entrance, which has an elliptical fanlight, is flanked by three 6/9 wood sash

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 93

windows. A one-story window has been constructed to the south end of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

2087 Winchester Road 030-5369-0092

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1988**

This two-story, five-bay dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a front-gable, double height entry portico. The house, set on a concrete foundation clad with brick, is clad with masonite siding. One-story, two-bay wings flank the central two-story section of the house. Windows are 6/9 vinyl sashes. A large wooden deck has been constructed on the rear of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

2135 Winchester Road 030-5369-0093

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Colonial Revival, 1988**

This two-story, five-bay dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with a brick chimney at the south end.

A one-story portico with turned columns protects the centrally located door, which is surrounded by multi-paned sidelights and a transom above. A one-and-a-half-story wing with gable dormers and a two-bay garage are located at the north end of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Stable**

Non-Contributing

2187 Winchester Road 030-5369-0094

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Colonial Revival, 1979**

This two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with three gable-roofed dormers. A one-story portico covers the centrally located entrance which has an elliptical fanlight and multi-paned sidelights. One-and-a-half-story, two-bay wings flank the central section. The north wing contains a one-bay garage that is accessed from the north end. A stone deck is located at the south end of the house. There are two exterior end stone chimneys on the house. Other Colonial Revival details on the house include a denticulated cornice and the use of an arched window on the second story level.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

2209 Winchester Road 030-5369-0095

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1946**

This one-and-a-half, three-bay dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof of wooden shingles with a shed-roofed dormer across the front. A shed roof, supported by plain posts set on a wooden deck, covers the full-width front porch. The centrally located window is flanked by 6/6 wood sash windows. There are two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 94

interior chimneys--one is stucco-clad, while the other is brick. A shed roof at the northeast corner covers a secondary entrance. A gable-roofed projection on the southeast corner, partially clad with wooden shingles, accesses the basement. The house has been covered with stucco.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

2241 Winchester Road 030-5369-0097

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1988**

This one-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof with two gable front dormers and is sheathed with log siding. A four-bay porch is inset on the front (west) facade. A one-story, three-bay wing on the south contains the two-bay garage, which is accessed from the east side. Another one-story wing, located on the north, has an exterior end stone chimney.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

2254 Winchester Road 030-5369-0098

Other DHR Id #: **030-0674**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, ca 1759**

Although this dwelling incorporates sections that were constructed in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it was heavily renovated in the late twentieth century and today has a thoroughly modern appearance. The central portion of the house is two-and-a-half stories in height, is six-bays wide, and is covered by a side-facing, metal-clad gable roof with six gable front dormers. Large stone chimneys are located at north and south ends. This section of the house, which encases earlier constructions of log, frame, and brick, is clad with stone. One-story, gable-front, frame wings, located on the north and south, are connected to the center section by hyphens.

Individual Resource Status: **Stable**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (2)**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Guest House**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Cemetery**

Contributing

2256 Winchester Road 030-5369-0096

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 3, Style: Other, 2000**

This dwelling is composed of a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay center section that is connected by hyphens to flanking two-story wings. The center section of the house, covered by a hipped roof with round-headed dormers, features a centrally located, gable-front entrance bay. The entrance, covered by a portico, has an elliptical fanlight and multi-pane sidelights. Large exterior chimneys are located on the east and west ends of the house. The wings are two-bays wide and also have exterior end chimneys. The house is clad with stucco with scored quoins at the corners. Windows are 8/8 and 12/12

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 95

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**
Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing

2311 Winchester Road 030-5369-0099

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1990**

This two-story, five-bay dwelling is covered by a hipped roof and clad with stucco featuring quoins on the corners. The entrance, located in the centrally located, projecting entry bay, is flanked by pilasters that carry an arched surround that encompasses the round-headed window on the second story level. A one-story, two-bay garage wing is located on the north end of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**
Individual Resource Status: **Guest House**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed**
Individual Resource Status: **Pool House**

Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing
Non-Contributing

2425 Winchester Road 030-5369-0100

Other DHR Id #: **030-5361**

Primary Resource Information: **School, Stories 1, Style: Other, 1929**

Although this one-story, frame school building has been converted for use as a residence, it retains much of its original character and material. A metal-clad gable roof covers the building, which is set on a concrete foundation and clad with weatherboards. A set of six, 9/9 wood sash windows is located on the north side of the building. The entrance, located on the west end, is flanked by paired 6/6 windows. A one-story, shed-roofed addition has been constructed on the south side.

Individual Resource Status: **School**
Individual Resource Status: **Privy (2)**
Individual Resource Status: **Shed (2)**

Contributing
Contributing
Non-Contributing

2431 Winchester Road 030-5369-0104

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1970**

This one-story, four-bay ranch style dwelling is covered by a side-facing gable roof and is sheathed with brick. Windows are 6/6 wood sash. There is a wooden deck on the front (west) side of the house, where the entrance is also located.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

2447 Winchester Road 030-5369-0103

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1970**

This dwelling is a one-story, brick ranch house covered by a side-facing gable roof with horizontal wooden siding in the gable ends. A wooden deck is located on the front (west) of the house, where an inset entry

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 96

porch is also located. Windows are small 2/2 horizontal wood sashes. A brick chimney is located on the south end of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

2449 Winchester Road 030-5369-0102

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1970**

This dwelling is a one-story, brick ranch house that is covered by an asphalt shingle gable roof. The centrally located entrance, accessed by a wooden deck on the west side of the house, is flanked by triple sets of plate glass windows. A brick chimney is located on the south end of the house, while a one-story wing is located on the north side.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

2453 Winchester Road 030-5369-0101

Other DHR Id #: **030-0796**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1840**

This two-story dwelling exhibits features of the Greek Revival style, as well as later Colonial Revival details. The front section of the dwelling, five-bays wide and two-bays deep, is covered by a low-pitched hipped roof with a large exterior chimney on the rear. The centrally located entrance, probably added later and featuring an elliptical fanlight and four-light sidelights, is flanked by paired 6/6 wood sash windows. In 1948, a two-story rear ell was constructed and the house, formerly clad with weatherboard, was covered with stucco. A one-bay, shed-roofed entrance porch is located on the north side of the ell and a basement entrance is located on the south side of the main house. The current owner possesses a photograph of the dwelling ca. 1892.

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Barn**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Machine Shed**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Warehouse**

Contributing

2585 Winchester Road 030-5369-0135

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

This dwelling is a two-story frame I-house that is covered by a side-facing gable roof with centrally located cross gable. A two-story, frame gable ell is located at the rear. A full-width porch with wooden supports is located across the front facade. Windows are 2/2 wood sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Tenant House**

Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 97

2705 Winchester Road 030-5369-0140

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Other, ca 1985**

This one-story plus basement, ranch style dwelling consists of a central three-bay sections flanked by one-bay wings, all of which are covered by side-facing gable roofs of asphalt shingles. The centrally located door has sidelights and is flanked by 8/8 windows. The one-story, three-bay porch is inset beneath the gable roof and features turned wooden posts. The house is clad with buff colored brick.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Garage**

Non-Contributing

2723 Winchester Road 030-5369-0141

Other DHR Id #: **030-0253**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1840**

This two-and-a-half-story, two-bay, frame dwelling is set on a high stone foundation, is sheathed with vinyl siding, and is covered by a side-facing, metal-clad gable roof. A one-story, front gable porch covers the side passage entrance. A large stone chimney is located on the north end; the stack has been rebuilt. A two-story, gable-roofed ell, set on a concrete foundation, is located at the rear of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

3073 Winchester Road 030-5369-0200

Other DHR Id #: **030-0563**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

This one-and-a-half-story, two-bay log dwelling is covered by a side-facing, metal-clad gable roof. The building is set on a high stone foundation, which is accessible on the north side. An entrance to the first floor level is located on the east side of the house. Cornerboards have been built over the log notching and board and batten siding is located in the gable ends. A stone chimney is located at the south end of the house.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

3105 Winchester Road 030-5369-0197

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1900**

This one-and-a-half-story, log (square notch) dwelling is covered by a metal gable roof with a stone chimney at the east end. The dwelling is set on a high stone basement, which is accessible on the south side. The western bay of the dwelling is sheathed with board and batten siding. A one-story frame addition, located on the west end of the dwelling and probably built in the late twentieth century, is sheathed with board and batten siding, has a stone chimney on the west end, and is set on a concrete foundation. Windows are 6/6 and 1/1 wood sash.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed**

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 98

3146 Winchester Road 030-5369-0192

Other DHR Id #: 030-0567

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1810

The original dwelling was a 1 1/2-story, side hall, frame building that was enlarged in the late nineteenth century. A two-story, front gable wing was added to the north side of the house around 1840 and in 1890, a two-story bay was added to the front of the wing. Around the mid-twentieth century, the house was clad with stucco.

<i>Individual Resource Status: Dairy</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Kitchen</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed (2)</i>	Non-Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Tenant House</i>	Non-Contributing

3149 Winchester Road 030-5369-0195

Other DHR Id #: 030-5349

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, ca 1870

This two-story, two-bay dwelling appears to date from the mid to late nineteenth century. It is covered by a metal-clad gable roof with kicked eaves, is set on a stone foundation, and is clad with stucco. The one-story, shed-roofed front porch has been enclosed with screens and paned windows and one-story gable additions are located on the north end and east side of the house. A large stone chimney is located at the south end. Windows are 2/2 wood sash.

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Shed (2)</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Barn</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Spring/Spring House</i>	Contributing

3151 Winchester Road 030-5369-0196

Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement, ca 1900

This two-story frame I-house is covered by a metal-clad, side-facing gable roof with a large stone chimney on the east end. The one-story, shed-roofed, full-width front porch is enclosed with weatherboards and screening. The centrally located entrance is flanked by 6/6 wood sash windows. A one-story rear gable ell has been constructed in the southwest bay of the house. The house is clad with weatherboards and is set on a stone foundation.

<i>Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling</i>	Contributing
<i>Individual Resource Status: Garage</i>	Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 7 (INVENTORY) Page 99

3252 Winchester Road 030-5369-0193

Other DHR Id #: **030-0005**

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 1, Style: Greek Revival, ca 1840**

The one-story three-bay gable-end main block is flanked by a one-story two-bay wing to the east and the west. The house is set into the slope of the hill so that the basement becomes a full story under the main block and the west wing on the south side. The house is set on a stone foundation and is constructed of stone with a stucco finish. A one-bay Greek Doric portico, with four columns and two pilasters and with a shallow pediment, is at the level of the main floor. Wooden steps ascend to the porch. A cast-iron balcony surrounds the porch and is also found under each of the long windows on the south side of the main level. An interior-end chimney is located at either end of the main block. Each wing has a center chimney. Wooden double hung windows retain the original six-over-six sash. The low gable roof has a pedimented end with a simple molded raking board and cornice. The gable roofs on the wings have a similar cornice and short returns.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Secondary Dwelling**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Shed (3)**

Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Stable (2)**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Tractor Shed**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Pool House**

Non-Contributing

3354 Winchester Road 030-5369-0194

Primary Resource Information: **Single Dwelling, Stories 2, Style: Other, 1999**

One-and-a-half-story, stucco-clad dwelling with side-facing gable and one-story, projecting gable wings at north and south and 1 1/2 story front gable addition on north. Two, front gable dormers on east side. Windows are 6/6 vinyl. House is clad with vinyl siding, set on concrete foundation. Roof is clad with asphalt shingles.

Individual Resource Status: **Single Dwelling**

Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Status: **Stable**

Non-Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 100

8. AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
INDUSTRY
MILITARY
TRANSPORTATION

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District encompasses approximately 18,630 acres in the northwest corner of Fauquier County. The area included in the district is notable for its picturesque and unspoiled natural beauty, which is enhanced by the presence of large farm holdings, and public-owned natural, conservation, and recreational areas. The predominant architectural element within the district is the farm dwelling and its associated agricultural and domestic outbuildings, which illustrate nearly 250 years of agricultural development and operation. The majority of these resources date from the nineteenth century, though a few late-eighteenth-century dwellings and outbuildings are still extant in the district. While predominantly rural, the district also includes the small nineteenth-century villages of Paris (030-0222)** and Delaplane (030-0002)*. Paris, located at the junction of Route 17 and Route 50, initially began in the 1780s to accommodate travelers at the divergence of the two major roadways. The village contains a large number of early-nineteenth-century dwellings, including several good examples of the Federal style of architecture. Delaplane, originally named Piedmont Station and located east of Route 17 and north of Goose Creek, was established in 1852 as one of the stops along the newly chartered Manassas Gap Railroad. The village contains a significant concentration of nineteenth-century historic resources including the historic rail line, which is now operated by Norfolk Southern Railroad. The settlement of Scuffleburg, established in 1781, also is included in the district. Located near the center of the district, the settlement currently contains three contributing dwellings.

European settlers began to establish homesteads in the Crooked Run Valley between 1730 and 1750, when formal land grants were issued by Lord Fairfax, who owned the area as part of his five million-acre Northern Neck Proprietary. The Civil War (1860-1865) was another important period in the history of the Crooked Run Valley, which was located in the heart of what was known as Mosby's Confederacy and was the site of important troop movements. In 1861, Confederate troops marched through the valley, bivouacking near Paris, and then boarded the Manassas Gap Railroad at Piedmont Station, now the village of Delaplane, on their way to the first Battle of Manassas. This event, noted as the first instance of transporting troops to battle via rail, is commemorated with a State Highway Marker and a Civil War Trails Marker (Piedmont Station) both located near the rail line in Delaplane. The valley was the site of numerous troop movements by both Confederate and Union troops; valley residents' homes and farms were often plundered by Federal soldiers looking for members of Mosby's Rangers or seeking provisions while encamping in the area. The sheathing and framing of outbuildings and barns often provided building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 101

materials for winter encampments and late in the war, Union General Sheridan gave orders to burn all mills, barns, and other domestic and farm buildings within the area of Mosby's Confederacy.

The Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District is significant within the National Register areas of agriculture, architecture, exploration and settlement, industry, military history, and transportation. Each of these areas of significance is illustrated through the historical cultural resources (buildings, structures, sites, and objects) located within the boundaries of the historic district and spanning a period of nearly 250 years. In addition to dwellings, farm buildings, and domestic outbuildings, the district also includes examples of churches, schools, mills, commercial and industrial buildings. A number of historical cemeteries also are included in the district. The heterogeneous nature of these resources, the variety of architectural styles, both high style and vernacular, and their myriad uses combine to create a rich and complex tapestry evidencing a variety of cultural, social, and economic backgrounds of the inhabitants of the valley through history. Linking these historic resources is the rural landscape itself, which creates a pastoral backdrop and evokes the spirit of the place.

For over 250 years the majority of the land within the valley has been utilized in low-impact agricultural practices such as the grazing and the raising of livestock, and for this reason, much of the land has been undisturbed. The architectural resources located within the historic district possess an extremely high level of overall integrity and the historic district is significant as a surviving rural environment within an area of extreme developmental pressure.

The district is composed of 427 contributing resources (buildings, sites, structures) and 297 non-contributing resources (buildings, sites, structures). The district contains one property that is listed individually in the National Register: Ashleigh (030-0005; 030-5369-0193), which contains five contributing resources and four non-contributing resources; and one district: Delaplane Historic District (030-0002), which contains twenty-seven contributing resources and six non-contributing resources. The architectural resources located within the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District illustrate the development of the area from a sparsely populated frontier in the mid-eighteenth century to a prosperous agriculturally based society in the mid-nineteenth century, to a more economically diversified community in the mid-twentieth century that still retains its rural character today.

As an endorsement of the pristine character of the valley, it is of note that the Virginia Historical Society (VHS) has scheduled a Spring 2004 exhibition of paintings of the Crooked Run Valley executed by Maryland-based artist Andrei Kushnir. These paintings focus on the landscape on and around the C.E. Strother family farm, Valley View (030-5369-0070), and capture the beauty and unspoiled nature of the rural landscape that exists throughout the Crooked Run Valley.¹ The VHS exhibit supports the argument made in this nomination that the historical aspects of the Crooked Run Valley landscape are readily detected architectural evidence and that the landscape appears much as it did 250 years ago.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 102

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Crooked Run Valley's development as an agriculturally based society has its roots in the early eighteenth century when squatters and tenant settlers first established subsistence-level homesteads in the area. The valley was part of Lord Fairfax's five million-acre Northern Neck Proprietary, from which several large land grants were made between 1730 and 1740. These large tracts of land were granted to Tidewater residents who, for the most part, did not travel to or occupy the land they held in the valley. Landon Carter, son of Robert "King" Carter, who served as the Tidewater agent for the proprietary, received a grant of over 25,000 acres that was located northeast of present-day Delaplane, while his brother George received a grant of over 3,000 acres in the upper portion of the valley. Captain James Ball received over 10,000 acres, including over 7,800 acres that ran northwest from Goose Creek to near present-day Paris and encompassed the majority of the valley. Charles Burgess received a grant of over 1,000 acres in the valley, which added to his nearby grants totaling over 24,000 acres. In 1740, Harry Turner received a relatively small grant of 1,700 acres in the southeastern portion of the district. Part of this property was purchased by Colonel Thomas Marshall and remained in the Marshall family for many generations and included the ownership of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. These large grants were often subdivided among family members, divided by wills or dispersed in the settlement of estates.

Smaller plantations and farms would develop only later in the eighteenth century as these larger parcels were divided and sold. Some of the first settlers in the area came from the Tidewater region, while others came from west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The latter settlers, most of whom arrived during the 1750s were fleeing the hostilities in the Shenandoah Valley that were part of the French and Indian War. Still other settlers arrived during the 1760s from northern colonies, including Charles County, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. While the majority of settlers in the region were of English ancestry, some of the residents were of German background. These settlers brought with them historical frame and stone building techniques that are evidenced in many of the early structures in the district.

On May 1, 1759, Fauquier County was created by an act of the General Assembly. The new county was formed from the western portion of Prince William County and was named in honor of Francis Fauquier, Virginia's colonial lieutenant governor from 1758 to 1767.² Fauquier Court House, later renamed Warrenton, was established as the county seat and a brick courthouse was constructed there by 1790.

In 1761, a militia company had been formed in the county with William Edmonds as captain. While no battle or skirmish of the American Revolution took place in Fauquier County, the county and the Crooked Run Valley contributed to the war effort by supplying both men and supplies including beef, wheat, wagons, horses, and other goods. In 1781, British prisoners of war, taken at Yorktown, were marched through the valley on the way to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 103

Winchester (see State Highway Marker B23), but this was about as much of the enemy as residents in the valley would see. After the war, life once again focused on the domestication of the land and the building of resources. Many of the valley's early residents had distinguished themselves in service with the Continental Army including Peter Glascock, John Ashby, Jr., Robert Ashby, James Ball, John Thomas Chunn, and Hezekiah Turner.

Among the notable families whose history is intertwined with the early settlement of the Crooked Run Valley are the Washington and Marshall families. George Washington knew the Crooked Run Valley as a visitor, a surveyor, a soldier, and as a landowner. His mother's cousin Sinah Ball was the daughter of James Ball, who in 1731 had received one of the large grants in the valley and devised a portion of it to his daughter in his will. In 1767, George Washington purchased a tract of about 2,600 acres near Lost Mountain from the trustees of George Carter's estate. Though Carter referred to this land as "Springfield," Washington referred to this tract as his "Ashby's Bent Tract" property. Some local historians have stated that Washington reserved a portion of this land for a future home, but no documentary evidence for this claim has been found. (Most likely, Washington "reserved" the rocky, unbuildable land at the top of Lost Mountain as an area not to be allocated as lots.) Washington also owned 600 acres on Goose Creek that he purchased from Lord Fairfax. Washington surveyed the land, platted lots, and leased much of the property to tenants. Washington's nephew Fielding Lewis was a property owner in Rectortown (030-5155)**, which lies east of the Crooked Run Valley.

Washington held his land in the Crooked Run Valley until his death in 1799. Washington traveled to the Crooked Run Valley on numerous occasions and stayed at Robert Ashby's ordinary (now Yew Hill), from which he conducted surveying trips and completed leases for lots on his property. These leases often stated specific buildings that were to be constructed, the type and amount of crops to be grown, the number of trees to be cut and left on the lot, and numerous other requirements.³ The original section of the stone dwelling known as Edgehill (030-5369-0006), located north of Route 50, was constructed around 1779 on land identified as "Lott 7" of Washington's Ashby's Bent land. Washington's tenant, William Thompson, who first leased the land in 1774, is believed to have constructed the house. Mount Carlo (030-5369-0057), also known as Gap Run Farm, is located on "Lott 1" of Washington's Lost Mountain estate. Though the two-story stone dwelling on the property probably dates to the early nineteenth century (ca. 1810), the land was first leased in 1774 to Peter Romine, though his date of tenancy may have dated to as early as 1769.⁴

In 1764, Thomas Marshall, originally of Westmoreland County, moved to northern Fauquier and first settled near Markham on land he leased from Thomas Ludwell Lee, which was formerly part of Charles Burgess's 1731 grant. In 1773, Marshall built Oak Hill (030-0044)*, located south of the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District on the east side of Route 55, on land formerly part of Harry Turner's 1740 grant. The home passed to John Marshall, later Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Other Marshall family homes located in the district include Ashleigh (030-5369-0193)*, which was built around 1845 by Margaret Lewis Marshall Smith, granddaughter

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 104

of John Marshall, and Woodside (030-5369-0165), a part of which was constructed by John Marshall around 1820 and which was enlarged around 1851 by Ann Lewis Marshall Jones, another of Marshall's granddaughters. Local carpenter and contractor William S. Sutton is known to have worked on the construction of Ashleigh and the ca. 1851 additions at Woodside. Participants in the social and cultural life of the valley, the Marshall family donated land for the construction of Emmanuel Episcopal Church (030-5369-0160) and several family members are buried there.

The Early National Period (1789-1830) was one of internal improvement and growth for the Crooked Run Valley and a number of the resources within the district date to this period. The initial agricultural pursuits of the valley residents involved clearing timber from land and establishing crops. Tobacco was an important crop throughout the county, but wheat was equally important. The valley's rich loam soil led to its use as pasture for livestock. Orchards and vineyards were also established throughout the valley. As a result of these endeavors, the associated industries of sawmills, gristmills, and tanneries began to develop and blacksmith and wheelwright shops also were established. As a means to connect with outside markets, improvements were made to existing roadways and new turnpikes were constructed.

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Crooked Run Valley developed in the same manner as many other rural areas in Virginia with farms surrounding small communities and villages that emerged at crossroads and rail stops. While the village of Paris was not platted until 1810, a settlement had begun there in the 1780s at the crossroads of present-day Routes 50 and 17. A few decades later, Delaplane, originally known as Piedmont Station, would be established as a result of construction of a new rail line. These early valley communities developed with the typical resources of stores, ordinaries, post offices, schools, and churches, examples of which are still extant in the district.

While roadways played an important role in the early development of the valley, the numerous waterways of the Crooked Run Valley also were important and influenced land division, land usage, and industry. Creeks were cited in land transfers as landmarks or were used as dividing lines between parcels. With regard to industry, the first part of the nineteenth century was a period marked by the construction of at least six mills along the Crooked Run. These endeavors included grist, saw, and fulling mills. The majority of these mills were constructed during the first part of the nineteenth century, with the last mill in the valley, Shacklett's mill in Delaplane (030-5369-00205), being constructed around 1910. As agricultural production moved away from wheat, corn, and other grains, the need for mills diminished.

Other industries in the valley included blacksmith shops, tanneries, and distilleries. Another industrial endeavor was mining. While the southern part of Fauquier County held gold mines that were active during the early part of the nineteenth century, the geology of the Crooked Run Valley produced iron and copper mines. Though not located during this survey, a former iron mine is said to be located on the former western edge of Belle Grove (now

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 105

part of Sky Meadows State Park). A copper mine was also operated outside of Paris. These mines, which were probably in operation prior to the Civil War, most likely were not highly productive. In the twentieth century, quarries have operated in and around the Crooked Run Valley, primarily extracting quartzite, greenstone, and granite for road construction and concrete. One such quarry, located south of Route 688 (Leeds Manor Road) near the southwestern edge of the historic district, was operated to provide road ballast for the construction of Interstate 66.

During the early nineteenth century, the county's population peaked at a number that would not be surpassed until the late twentieth century. In 1790, the total population in Fauquier County was 17,892 with 6,642 slaves and 93 free. By 1810, the population of the county stood at 22,689, of which nearly fifty percent (10,361) were slaves. The population in the county would remain nearly stationary for the next 100 years, though the racial percentages would change. The population in Fauquier County peaked in 1830 with a total of 26,086 residents: 12,950 whites and 13,136 African Americans. Between the decades of 1820 and 1860, the number of African Americans in the county equaled or exceeded that of the white population. The overwhelming majority of these African Americans were slaves, though a small percentage was free. By 1840 there were only 688 freemen living in the entire county.⁵ The Crooked Run Valley reflected the make up of the county at large, though few freemen are known to have lived there. Still extant slave quarters located within the historic district at Belmont (Greenland)(030-5369-0108), Summerset (030-5369-0090), and Mount Bleak (030-5369-0050) are reminders of the domestic conditions of these early African-American residents in the valley.

In 1850, the General Assembly chartered the Manassas Gap Railroad Company with Edward Carrington Marshall as president. The line, which was to connect with the Orange and Alexandria line in the eastern part of the county, was intended to provide a means of transporting farm produce from the Shenandoah Valley to the port of Alexandria and the lucrative northeastern markets beyond, but its fame would come for its role in the Civil War. By 1852, the line had been built to the mouth of Crooked Run at Goose Creek and the Shenandoah (Winchester) Road. Two brick depot buildings, still extant, were built at this junction, which was called Piedmont Station and later, Delaplane. In 1861, with only 25 miles remaining, continuation of the rail line was stopped with the onset of the Civil War.

The effects of the Civil War (1860-1865) on Fauquier County and the Crooked Run Valley were devastating economically and physically. Eleven companies of all arms were organized in Fauquier County including the Mountain Rangers (Co. A, 7th Virginia Cavalry) led by Captain Turner Ashby, the Wise Dragoons (Co. H, 6th Virginia Cavalry) led by Captain John A. Adams, and the Black Horse Cavalry (Co. H., 4th Virginia Cavalry) led by Captain William Payne. While no large battles were fought within the Crooked Run Valley, the region was frequently the scene of important troop maneuvers and encampments. The presence of significant transportation routes, such as the Winchester Road and Ashby's Gap Turnpike, as well as the newly constructed rail line made the region of utmost strategic importance to both sides.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 106

An example of the area's importance came at the very outset of the war. On July 18, 1861, Joseph E. Johnston was ordered to move his corps from the Shenandoah Valley to join General Beauregard at Manassas Junction. Johnston and his men, which included the brigade led by Thomas Jackson, marched from Winchester, through Ashby's Gap, and bivouacked in a field just outside Paris (the area on which the Hicks cemetery is located). The next day, the infantry boarded the train at Piedmont (Delaplane) and joined Beauregard's troops on July 20. Never before in history had troops been transported to an impending battle by rail. The next day, the troops were engaged in the Confederate victory known as the Battle of First Manassas. Historians agree that this use of railroad passenger and freight cars to transport over 10,000 troops marked "the arrival of a new era in military transportation and contributed significantly to the Confederate victory at Manassas."⁶

Throughout the war, the Manassas Gap Railroad remained an important transportation route and an object of control by both Union and Confederate troops. When Confederates destroyed part of the line through Piedmont Station, the Federal troops quickly rebuilt it. By the spring of 1867, the line had merged with the Orange and Alexandria, and became known as the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad.⁷ Today, freight trains continue to run through the valley on the line, which is now part of the Norfolk Southern Railroad.

Encampments and troop maneuvers by both Federal and Confederate armies continued in the valley throughout the war. In 1862, J.E.B. Stuart is known to have encamped in front of Kitty Shacklett's Yew Hill ordinary. Later that year, Lee marched up the Crooked Run Valley, through Ashby's Gap and on to Berryville. Federals occupied several valley homes and "frequent and furious" skirmishes were common along the Ashby Gap Turnpike between Paris and Upperville.⁸ The movements of the troops, the emotional and physical conditions of valley residents, and life in general during the war are some of the topics recorded in *The Journals of Amanda Virginia Edmonds*. Edmonds, who was only 20 at the start of the war, was the daughter of Lewis Edmonds, who had died in 1858. The family lived at Belle Grove, which was ideally situated in proximity to Paris, Ashby's Gap, and the Winchester Road. Amanda often viewed troops movements and skirmishes from the stone wall around her home with her "spy glass." The Edmonds family often fed Confederate troops who traveled through the area and the house was often "inspected" by Union soldiers searching for members of Mosby's Rangers. In November 1864, the barn at Belle Grove was burned by Union troops. The family was represented in the Confederate army by Amanda's cousin, Dr. Thomas Lee Settle, whose grandfather was Isaac Settle. Around 1825, Isaac Settle constructed a frame dwelling at the north end of Main Street (now, Federal Street) in Paris (030-5369-0034), which Dr. Settle later remodeled (ca. 1859) to contain both his residence and medical office. Dr. Settle is noted as the physician who attended the execution of John Brown at Harper's Ferry and pronounced Brown dead. A surgeon, Thomas Settle served in the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry during the Civil War with great distinction and was noted for his compassion and dedication to his patients.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 107

On June 10, 1863, Colonel John S. Mosby organized Company A of the 43rd Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, Partisan Rangers, better known as "Mosby's Rangers." Members of this unit, when not on official duty, were to patrol within a geographic region from Linden in the south, to the Bull Run Mountains on the east, northeast to Aldie, northwest to Snickers Gap, and to the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west. During the last two years of the war, the Rangers provided invaluable service to the Confederate army by operating within areas largely in control of the Federals. Stories of the Rangers' daring exploits, narrow escapes, and bravado in battle, including midnight raids, have become legendary. Local histories note that Crooked Run Valley area residents housed and fed members of the Rangers, and some properties were identified as regional "headquarters" or favorite "haunts" of the group. Joseph Blackwell's home of Heartland, the site of which is located outside of the district and south of Route 623 (Delaplane Grade Road) near Black Pond, was used by Mosby as a principal base of operations until late September 1864, when Union forces burned the house. Mosby moved his headquarters to John Holland's Brookside (30-5369-0173), located only about a mile north of Heartland, for the duration of the war. Scuffleburg was also a favorite meeting area for the Rangers who often held company meetings in the homes located in the settlement.⁹ Western View (030-5369-0171), home of John B. Jeffries, was another of the Rangers' Crooked Run Valley haunts.

In his local history, *The Valley of the Crooked Run*, historian Norman Baker recounts the events leading to what he calls "The Fight at Crooked Run," a skirmish that led to significant losses for the Union. In October 1864, the Federals had established a base of operations in Piedmont (Delaplane) and from there, where they were engaged in rebuilding the rail line, made plundering raids on area plantations for supplies. Attempting to subdue the raiders, members of Mosby's Rangers, led by Captain William Chapman, positioned themselves between the Federals, who were at the time looting the resources of Mount Independence, and their base at Piedmont. On the banks of the Crooked Run, near where Route 17 and Route 724 intersect, the Confederates ambushed the Federals as they returned to their camp. More than 40 Union soldiers were killed or wounded and another 29 taken prisoner.¹⁰

In November 1864, frustrated by such tactics and in an effort to subdue the Rangers and break the spirit of the valley inhabitants who assisted the "guerillas," Union General Philip Sheridan ordered that resources within Mosby's "confederacy" were to be burned. Sheridan's orders appear to have been followed for he stated that the Federals were to "destroy all forage and subsistence, burn all barns and mills and their contents, and drive off all stock in the region...no dwellings are to be burned and ...no personal violence be offered to the citizens...."¹¹ Barns, stables, and meat houses were among the valley resources hardest hit by the arsonists, though several mills survived the campaign. Despite the intensity of the war through the area, the architectural resources that survive from the Civil War period and the nearly unchanged appearance of the landscape of the Crooked Run Valley is evocative of the mid-nineteenth century providing perspectives of those who were occupied, those who hoped to be freed, and those who fought.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 108

With the war over, valley residents were faced with rebuilding their agrarian lifestyle. Farmers returned to a landscape that had been fairly devastated by war activities in the region; fences were non-existent and many outbuildings had been burned, were in disrepair, or had been stripped of usable wood by soldiers building winter encampments. Many of the crops produced between 1862 and 1864 were either used or destroyed by the armies. Livestock herds had been raided, consumed, or left to wander the unfenced region. The former plantation system, which relied on slave labor, was now disorganized and most property owners found themselves without the capital to rebound from their losses. The valley residents, however, proved resilient and within a couple of decades both construction and agriculture began to return to prewar levels. The slow rebuilding is reflected in the fact that very few resources were built in the valley until around 1880.

In general, farms became smaller after the war, with owner-operators supervising the day-to-day operations. Within the decade after the war (that is, by 1870), the number of acres in production in the county had rebounded to prewar levels. By 1880, livestock levels would also rebound. Crop production centered around corn, wheat, and oats with very little tobacco being produced, though wine production in Fauquier doubled between 1860 and 1870.¹²

The postbellum period is marked by a dramatic decrease in the African-American population in the valley and in the county as a whole. According to one estimate, nearly 4,000 African Americans left the county in the decade following the Civil War. While their numbers had been increasing by nearly 1,400 in the prewar decades, a loss of more than 2,600 occurred by 1870. In 1900, the number of African Americans in Fauquier would peak again at 8,298, though in the following decades emigration from the county resulted in large losses of African-American residents.¹³ The black residents who stayed in the area continued to work as field hands, laborers, and some leased farms for one-third to one-half the profits (share). Other vocations included blacksmithing and other mechanical pursuits. African-American women also worked as field hands, or as domestic servants, cooks, or laundresses.

The Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District also contains five resources related to the theme of religion: the free meetinghouse constructed in Paris (030-5369-0035); the Pleasant Vale Baptist Church near Scuffleburg 9030-5369-0110); the Emmanuel Episcopal Church on Route 17 south of Delaplane (030-5369-0160); the Trinity United Methodist Church in Paris (030-5369-0024); and the Westminster Presbyterian Church and cemetery in Delaplane (030-5369-215). Even before the American Revolution, which effectively dissolved the Anglican Church in America, there were congregations in Fauquier County representing various denominations. These included congregations of Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists; members of these religious groups, however, were often persecuted and many were jailed for preaching outside the licensure of the Anglican Church. The meetinghouse in Paris, constructed around 1830, was built on land donated by Peter Glascock, and was free for use by any religious group. In the Crooked Run Valley, three churches were constructed prior to the Civil War. Pleasant Vale Baptist Church, which was organized in 1799 as Upper Goose Creek Baptist Church, was part of the New School (non-Primitive) Baptists. In 1845, the congregation, which had been meeting in Markham, moved to the present brick

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 109

building that was constructed on land donated by James Adams and whose family had lived in the area since about 1767. In 1859, Emmanuel Episcopal Church, established as part of the Piedmont Parish, was built on land donated by John Thomas Smith and Margaret Marshall, his wife. The church was used by both sides during the Civil War, and reportedly served as a Confederate hospital. In the late nineteenth century, a sacristy was added to the west end of the church and in the mid-twentieth century, a separate parish hall was constructed. In 1880, a church was built on the west side of Republican Street in Paris for use by the African American population. Prior to its construction, the congregation met in the Paris meetinghouse, which also served as a school. The church burned in the late twentieth century. In 1882, B. Cook Shacklett of Ashland, deeded a parcel of land for the construction of Westminster Presbyterian Church in Delaplane. The membership of the new church transferred from the Marshall Presbyterian Church.¹⁴ The frame church was replaced in 1950 by a concrete block structure; the church building was later used by an Assembly of God congregation, but recently has been sold for secular use. In 1892, the Trinity United Methodist Church in Paris was constructed, replacing the 1879 Methodist church that was located southwest of town on the south side of present-day Gap Run Road.¹⁵

During the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century, education of area children was a private undertaking. Parish and field schools, usually occupying the same buildings as local churches, and home tutors were the most common methods by which these early citizens educated their children.¹⁶ These methods, of course, were available only to the wealthy families who could afford them. One resource in the historic district, the ruins of the Edwards Academy (9030-5369-0150), is related to the theme of education during the early nineteenth century. Constructed in 1845, the school drew young white boys from throughout the region, many of whom went on to serve in the Confederate Army. It was not until 1869 that the public school system started in Fauquier County and that was slow in progress. Though the Freedmen's Bureau was active in other areas of the state in establishing schools for African Americans, records do not show that this occurred in Fauquier County.¹⁷ In 1929, the "Delaplane School (colored)" (030-5369-0100) was constructed on the east side of Route 17, just north of the village. A survey of the school in 1939 indicated that the one-room school had 34 pupils and was equipped with adjustable and non-adjustable desks, fiber blackboards, a sand table, benches, a set of printing blocks, a globe and an organ.¹⁸ A Delaplane School for white children was constructed in 1915. The four-room school building, located just west of the village on Route 712, burned in the late 1990s. This school may have replaced the smaller 1870 Rock Hill School (030-5369-00187), located on Route 712 and now converted for use as a residence. By the mid-twentieth century there were nine consolidated elementary schools, three white high schools, and one black high school in the county. None of these schools are located within the historic district.

Although agricultural production in the Crooked Run Valley has often been at a subsistence level, providing for the immediate needs of the farmer, his family, and his livestock, at the beginning of the twentieth century, several farms turned to the production of purebred livestock production, steer feeder operations, horse breeding, and hay production. Throughout its history, agriculture has been a diversified endeavor in the valley. Horses and mules were

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 8 Page 110

used for plowing into the mid-twentieth century, though valley farmers adopted mechanization as the size of farms increased. Farms involved in livestock production also relied on hay loaders or elevators, ensilage cutters, and silo fillers. Each family generally raised hogs, chickens, and beef cattle for personal consumption. Sheep, ducks, geese, turkeys, and other livestock were also raised. Horses used for recreational purposes rather than farming purposes were also raised. Crops including corn, wheat, and other small grains were grown, some of which were used as livestock forage, and orchards of peaches and apples, and vineyards were also planted. Family gardens were also an important subsistence resource. Dairying was a very important part of local agriculture into the mid-twentieth century; dairies produced for personal consumption, but also for commercial consumption, though larger commercial dairies are typically found in the southern part of the county. During the late twentieth century, the size of valley farms increased as the trend was toward grassland farming. The planting of forage and hay, rather than crop production (wheat, corn), became the primary focus of many farms. In the mid-twentieth century, orchard grass was the overwhelming favorite hay product in the valley, and Fauquier County, together with Loudoun County, produced about 55 percent of the United States production of the crop.¹⁹ Farms are now predominantly focused on hay (fescue) production with beef cattle as the most important livestock element. Grazing of cattle, horses, and sheep has been the traditional economic pursuit within the valley and has contributed to the pastoral setting of the land.²⁰ During the last part of the twentieth century, agriculture changed from a "way of life" to a challenging and competitive business endeavor. A large number of the existing farm-related buildings in the historic district date to the early and mid-twentieth century and reflect standard methods of construction and typical materials.

In the twentieth century, a new, but compatible, use for the land has developed. Recreational areas, such as Sky Meadows Park, and conservation areas, such as the G. Richard Thompson State Wildlife Management Area, have been established for enjoyment of the valley's scenic and natural qualities. The former is centered around the historic architectural resources associated with Mount Bleak (030-5369-0050)**, the 1830 home constructed by Isaac Settle of Belle Grove for his son Abner. The property contains the main stone dwelling house, a log quarters, a stone kitchen, and agricultural buildings constructed around the mid-twentieth century. The ruins of Snowden, the ca. 1850 home of Rawleigh Colston, are located within the park southwest of Mount Bleak. Sky Meadows State Park was created in 1975 when Paul Mellon, who was a Fauquier resident and a well-known philanthropist, donated 1,132 acres in Fauquier and Clarke counties to the Commonwealth for use as a recreational park. Later, another parcel on the east side of Route 17 was added to the park, also the gift of Mr. Mellon. It is now the location of the Lost Mountain Bridle Path and contains the park superintendent's quarters. While primarily significant as a well-preserved scenic landscape, the various elements of Sky Meadows State Park also represent a well-maintained nineteenth-to-twentieth-century agricultural landscape, that is, a working farm. The route of the Appalachian Trail, which runs along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, crosses through the park and overlooks the Crooked Run Valley from the west. Other recreational pursuits in the valley that have contributed to maintaining the rural character of the area include fox hunting, which has been enjoyed by residents and guests since the early nineteenth

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia**

Section 8 Page 111

century. Located in the "heart of hunt country," Fauquier County is still home to several active hunt clubs, though no club is active within the area of the historic district. The Crooked Run Valley has also developed as a weekend retreat for many Washington, D.C. residents who have established second homes in the valley or have purchased older residences and remodeled or enlarged them.

While agriculture is no longer the primary economic base for the valley, the historic patterns of land use remain evident on the landscape. Today, only a few valley residents make their living by farming; however, many property owners who are employed off the farm rent their land to these working farmers in an effort to maintain the land. The high level of historic integrity found through the valley speaks to the residents' respect for the region's agricultural tradition and the natural beauty found there.

Prior to that, the area was well traversed by Native Americans who followed a foot trail through the valley bottom to the gap (now Ashby's Gap) in the Blue Ridge Mountains on their way west. Numerous Native American artifacts, mostly lithics, have been found by area landowners who state that such artifacts are "everywhere" in the valley. As the valley was known as a route for Native Americans through the Shenandoah Valley (via Ashby's Gap, in particular) and the area is dotted with numerous natural springs, it is likely that small transient camp sites representing short term occupation, extractive sites, and tool making sites abound within the largely unspoiled 18,630 acres of the district.

Likewise, numerous the sites of numerous historical resources, including the locations of historical dwellings, mills, cemeteries, and other resources that have disappeared from the landscape, exist within the boundaries of the historic district. Most of these resources are known through historical documents, maps, and local oral tradition. Residents of the valley also relate collecting artifacts related to the period of the Civil War including minie balls and military hardware (buckles, buttons).²¹

Despite these reports, no formal archaeological survey has been undertaken on land within the valley. It is not known at this time whether intact archaeological sites exist in the valley, although little major land disturbing activity has taken place in the valley, save the construction of modern roads. Should archaeological survey be undertaken in the valley and sites are located that contain intact, dateable deposits, these sites should be considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion D as a contributing component within the Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District as they may contain information that may be important in understanding prehistoric and/or historic settlement patterns, land use and natural resource use.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section ENDNOTES Page 112

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section **ENDNOTES** Page **113**

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section ENDNOTES Page 114

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section ENDNOTES, 9 Page 115

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 9 Page 116

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 9 Page 117

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 10 Page 118

SECTION 10

UTM REFERENCES

Zone 18

<u>Point</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1	243523	4322493
2	245818	4321688
3	249643	4315464
4	248888	4308969
5	242167	4310957
6	242591	4315265
7	239746	4318846

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at Ashby's Gap, the boundary follows the county line along the crest of the Blue Ridge to a property line on the south side of a portion of the G. Richard Thompson Wildlife Area; it then follows the property lines of Hudson and the Ferguson Homestead to Route 688. The line travels southwest down Route 688 to the southern edge of the Fleetwood property. The line then goes in a southeasterly line following the southern property line of Fleetwood until it intersects with Bradley, where it turns to the southwest, crosses Kettle Run and stops at the northwest corner of the Chester property. The line then turns southeast and follows the Davenport property line to Route 724, where it turns south stopping on the north edge of I-66. The line stays on the north side of I-66 to its intersection at Route 17. The line crosses Route 17, follows the southern edge of the property lines of the Beef Corp. and Brockett, turning north at the edge of Brockett's property, which it follows to Route 713. The line crosses Route 713 at Abbott's land, following the creek and RR tracks, at which point it turns west and north staying on the north side of the RR tracks to the west side of the Bodoh property. The line then turns northeast, staying on the northwest side of Route 623 to its intersection with Route 710. At Route 710, the line turns northwest for a short distance, then follows the property line with Mellon(?) to the intersection with Route 712. The line crosses Route 712, and travels northwest/north following the property line (which is marked by a stone wall) of Glascock, Carroll, Fleetwood, Easley, Sky Meadows, and Pardee to Route 50. The line crosses Route 50, staying on the east side of the Kennedy property to its intersection with the county line, which it follows westerly to its point of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District
Fauquier County, Virginia

Section 10 Page 119

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Crooked Run Valley Rural Historic District boundaries are drawn to include the distinctive portion of scenic rural and agricultural landscapes and historic architectural resources of the valley located in the northwestern corner of Fauquier County. The landscape is characterized by rolling meadows, woodlands, and active rural farmland. The mostly rural area is composed of large estates and farms dotted with small crossroads villages. The valley is visually and physically defined by the bordering mountains including the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west, Lost Mountain on the east, and Naked Mountain on the southwest. Ball Mountain, a small ridge located parallel to Route 17 on the east, is included within the district boundaries. The northern boundary of the district follows the Fauquier County/Loudoun County line, while the northwestern boundary follows the Fauquier County/Clarke County line. The southwestern boundary is a property line that roughly follows the ridge of Brushy Mountain to Kettle Run, which flows between Brushy and Naked mountains. The southern boundary follows the north side of Interstate 66. The eastern boundary closely follows roads, streams, and property lines.

Areas with high concentrations of non-contributing resources have been avoided wherever possible. These areas include the development located between the southeast side of Route 623 (Rokeby Road) and the Norfolk Southern Railroad line, and the development on the east side of Route 688 (Leeds Manor Road) known as Apple Manor. The result is a unified entity and a cohesive concentration of historic architectural resources that are closely bound together by thematic and historical associations that convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment and development of the Crooked Run Valley through time.